THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,143. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WAR.

The Latest from General Grant's Forces Near Petersburg, Va.

Attack of Fitzhugh Lee and Wade Hampton at the White House.

The Rebels Repulsed and Driven Back by the Union Gunboats.

Their Object to Intercept General Sheridan.

Arrival of Sheridan and All His Command at the White House.

The Gunboat Fight on the Appomattox.

Bursting of the One Hundred-Pounder on Board the Gunboat Commodore Perry.

One Man Killed and Six Wounded,

&c., &c., &c.

THE HERALD DESPATCHES.

Mr. S. Cadwallader's Despatch.

City Point, Va., June 21, 1864.

Sunday and Monday were days of almost unbroken quiet along our lines. Both armies lay within their intrenchments, recuperating after the terrible slaughter and carnage that engaged them the greater portion of last week, and scarcely a gun broke the stillness either day. The fighting in front of Petersburg has been of the most sanguinary character imaginable, and has not been surpassed during this war for determined, persistent onsets on the enemy's lines on our part, or by stubborn defence on the part of the enemy. Our gallant troops have faced death hourly, and wrested vantage ground from the rebels at the cannon's mouth, in the very jaws of death, only to find, after storming one line of intrenchments and turning them on their former holders, that others confronted them again of nearly equal strength and consequence.

THE REBEL ENGINEERING AT PETERSBURG

greatly surpasses everything I have heretofore seen, and probably any the war has developed. Formidable field works literally spring from the earth, as by magic, in a single night, at every point.

OUR WORKS AND MOVEMENTS.

But the city is rapidly becoming encircled with our chainwork of approaches. We have extended our line to the southward considerably across the first branch of the Petersburg and Suffolk Railroad, and are still working in that direction, that all avenues may be cut and the place completely circumvallated.

Many predict the hard fighting here at an end, and think future operations on our part will assume the character of a regular siege. Others again believe the place will be flanked, as all former ones have been that obstructed our progress. But the concentration of our troops and the cutting in two of Lee's long line from Richmond to Petersburg is much more likely to happen, unless he elects to abandon the latter place, to avoid a battle or the risk of having his army dismembered.

THE REBEL RAMS.

A rebel ram ran down James river from above Fort Darling two days ago, with the apparent intention of attacking our fleet lying at anchor below, but finally thought better of it and retired. Nothing would have pleased our naval commanders better. Yesterday very heavy firing was heard in the same direction, and many surmise the rebel nondescripts may have ventured within range of our guns below Fort Darling. Up to the time of writing the cause of the firing has not transpired.

THE TELEGRAPH AND THE MAILS.

Workmen are busily engaged putting up the telegraph wire to place the army in direct telegraphic communication with Washington.

An order has been made at headquarters for the opening of a mail agency at City Point, under the direction of an agent to be sent from the Post Office Department at Washington, to facilitate the transmission of mails between the army and the country. Post offices will be opened in each corps, and men detailed to carry mails from City Point to the different corps headquarters and attend to their distribution there. This will put every officer and private in direct communication with home and friends once more, and relieve much feverish apprehension at home, engendered by ignorance of what is actually transpiring here.

GENERAL CHAMBERLAIN.

Among the noticeable occurrences of the week is the promotion of Colonel Joshua L. Chamberlain, of the Second Maine regiment, to a brigadier general of volunteers, by order of General Grant. Colonel Chamberlain was dangerously, if not mortally, wounded while gallantly leading his men in battle on the 18th inst., and, the Secretary of War having vested the power of appointment to promotion for meritorious conduct on the field in the hands of General Grant, he has exercised it in this conspicuous instance.

GENERAL ROWLEY.

General Rowley, of the Fifth corps, who was court martialed and suspended from duty some time since, had the finding of the court set aside and reversed by order of President Lincoln, and returned to his corps for duty a day or two since; but, owing to the distrust entertained of his ability in his own command and elsewhere, General Grant felt constrained to order him to report to the War Department at Washington for duty, instead of reinstating him in his former corps.

GUERILLA OPERATIONS.

The rebels on the north side of the river destroyed the wharves at Wilcox and Westover landings two nights ago, and are hovering along the bank in small parties, hoping to annoy us in some manner.

THE AFFAIR AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The news was received at headquarters yesterday that the enemy had attacked White House in force, and that heavy fighting had been going on there nearly all day. General Abercrombie is in command, and has about three thousand troops, mostly one hundred days men, well intrenched, and protected additionally by the presence of three gunboats. No fears need be entertained as to his safety.

GENERAL SHERIDAN,

when last heard from, was ten miles from White House, and has doubtless arrived in time to assist in the repulse and pursuit of the attacking party. His own successes on the raid he is just returning from have been large and satisfactory. He advanced to Louisa Court House, but, finding the enemy in force at Gordonsville, was compelled to retire without attacking the town. He returns with about five hundred prisoners and a large number of horses. He had at one time eight hundred prisoners and one thousand five hundred horses, but was unable to get off with them. He brought away three hundred and seventy-five of our own wounded, but was compelled to leave one hundred and fifty, who could not be moved, with proper medical attendance. The rebels got into his [illegible] and captured four wagons he purposely left back; but on his return these were all retaken and some additional prisoners. The raid is considered a decided success in official circles.

Before this reaches you another expedition will be well under way in a different direction, and the rebels will be constantly harassed in this manner until the final surrender of Richmond.

THE SIXTH CORPS.

Mr. Oscar G. Sawyer's Despatch.

Headquarters, Sixth Army Corps, Near Petersburg, Va., June 21, 1864.

We have had a very quiet day on our lines, with one or two slight interruptions, which amounted to little and served only for a moment's excitement.

GENERAL RUSSELL'S HEADQUARTERS SHELLED.

The enemy, as soon as they could discern objects within our lines, after the dissipation of the dense fog of last night, opened fire on General Russell's division headquarters, of the First division, and shelled it with great vigor, making a tarry about them decidedly uncomfortable and warm.

A NEGRO HUNG.

After they had occasioned as much trouble as they thought advisable, they turned their attention to a large force of men near the Second division, General Neil, who had assembled to witness the execution of a negro, who had been tried and sentenced by court martial for committing a heinous crime on a woman near New Kent Court House.

The culprit, and not the sentence, was suspended, in spite of rebel shells.

GENERAL WRIGHT'S HEADQUARTERS SHELLED.

The shells then began to drop about General Wright's headquarters, and one of them carried away the legs of one of the provost guard, but otherwise nothing resulted from the fire, although about one hundred shells fell almost within headquarters limits. Our batteries in the vicinity replied, and finally silenced the enemy's fire.

THE BRIDGES ACROSS THE APPOMATTOX MADE DANGEROUS.

The railroad and common bridges across the Appomattox, connecting Petersburg with Pocahontas and Richmond, are now shelled daily by two batteries which are placed in a rather warm position. Both are enfiladed and taken in reverse by the fire of the rebel batteries on the opposite bank of the river, but are so well protected by strong traverses that but little damage has yet been received. Our guns opened yesterday morning on the railroad bridge and the pontoon bridge to Pocahontas, and after the range was obtained effectually closed them to rebel use. One long train went into the city just before the batteries opened, and a second had reached half way across when our shells began to drop about it. The locomotive whistled down the brakes, and, after coming to a sudden stop, backed rapidly off, and since then not a car has passed over during the hours of daylight. The pontoon bridge is equally as unavailable to the enemy, as it is quite as much exposed and is equally as dangerous a road to travel as the railroad bridge has been found to be. All that now crosses the river must sneak across under the cover of the night, when our artillerists cannot detect their movements.

THE INHABITANTS MOVING OUT OF PETERSBURG.

From information that we get, and from other evidence that is brought to us by our own lookouts, it is certain that the inhabitants of the town are moving away as rapidly as they can with safety. The town cannot be regarded as a very safe or desirable locality for a quiet inhabitant who is unaccustomed to the rude and bloody accompaniments to a siege. Although we have not yet regularly shelled the city, yet there are occasional shells dropping into the town, and doubtless some lives lost from their explosion. Such accidents cannot well be avoided when our lines are within a mile and a half of the town and our batteries in range.

HEAVY GUNS.

A heavy siege gun battery will be opened soon and directed upon the rebel works across the river, which will doubtless be the signal for a heavy duel all along our line.

The enemy are very busily engaged in enlarging and strengthening their works on the other side of the Appomattox, and in constructing new ones, by which they hope to check our advance towards the city. Their efforts will be in vain. All their heavy works are of but little service to them after they are completed. They build only to evacuate.

AN INCIDENT.

A very singular occurrence was noted in the Tenth Massachusetts yesterday. A sergeant had been engaged in the Second division hospital the day previous in placing upon a number of headboards the names of members of his regiment who had been killed in the late fight or had died in battle, which were to mark their last resting place. There was one board in excess, and, in a sportive vein, he placed with a lead pencil his own name upon it, and the date of his demise, 20th of June, as his term of service had then expired and he was about to leave for home. Yesterday morning, while near the front bidding his companions in other regiments a farewell, he was struck in the breast by a twenty-pounder Parrott and instantly killed. His remains were interred to-day, and the very headboard he had unthinkingly inscribed with his own name was placed over his grave, and, with date, correctly marks for a time his resting place. War blasts hopes at the moment of fruition—shifts life's plans and expectations in a mysterious manner. It is marked by a thousand incidents quite as strange and mournful as the above.

THE NINTH CORPS.

Mr. James C. Fitzpatrick's Despatch.

Ninth Army Corps, Before Petersburg, Va., June 21, 1864.

Our troops have been in motion all night, and artillery placed in position to assert our right to-day to the possession of the city. I may not particularize these movements. Suffice it to say for the present that before the sun is many hours high the assault will have been made. Naught but a thin line—the last of its defences—interposes between our skirmish line and the outskirts of the city.

LIFE ON THE FRONT.

It is a curious psychological fact how indifferent an old soldier becomes to danger. An instance of this was afforded on our front to-day. A soldier, while lying asleep in his shelter tent, was disturbed by the noise of a passing shell, and, looking up, discovered that it had carried away the ridge pole. Now a shelter tent, though a frail structure, occasions no little trouble in its erection, and boughs have to be cut and sharpened and adjusted to form its skeleton. As the soldier viewed the partial destruction of his habitation, no thought of the danger he had escaped passed through his mind; no sense of fear of the terrible result had the gunner who aimed the gun varied the elevation of his piece by the slightest fraction of an inch. The only idea which seemed to engage his attention was that he had to build his house over again, and he vented his anger by doing with the rebels what he would do with a stream of water if he wished to render it available for mill purposes.

Shells, however, are not frequent visitors just now, or at least have not been within the past few days. Our skirmishers have crawled up within a few hundred yards of the rebel line, and their gunners find it a risky piece of business to undertake the working of their cannon. Their batteries may be said to be silenced, in the daylight at least. Occasionally an attempt is made to work one of the guns, and perhaps a piece is loaded and fired; but such a shower of bullets whistles through the embrasures that these attempts are rendered abortive or seldom repeated.

PROMOTION OF COLONEL BARTLETT.

I learn that Colonel W. F. Bartlett, of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, has been promoted to a brigadier generalship. Colonel Bartlett is one of the most thorough soldiers in the army, in proof of which he can show a wooden leg and the scars of some half dozen wounds. At the battle of Ball's Bluff he was a captain; at the siege of Port Hudson he commanded the Forty-ninth Massachusetts, and led the famous charge upon the rebel works. Such was his marked gallantry upon this occasion that the rebel General Gardner exclaimed to his troops—"Do not fire at that man. Such a brave man deserves to live." Notwithstanding, he received a wound in the arm. At the Wilderness battle he received a severe scalp wound, from the effects of which he is just recovering.

NO ENGAGEMENT YESTERDAY.

It was very quiet all day yesterday. In the night the pickets had a lively skirmish, and kept blazing away at each other for several hours.

GENERAL FERRERO'S COLORED TROOPS.

The colored command of General Ferrero is in line on our front. The dusky braves are anxious to go into the fight, emulous of the example of the colored troops of General Butler in this vicinity. So far their labors have been confined to bringing up the rear in charge of the wagon trains, and General Meade has complimented General Ferrero for the eminently successful manner in which this has been accomplished; not a single wagon has been captured or destroyed, though the rebel cavalry have been continually watching every opportunity.

A UNION REBEL.

The above may sound like a paradox. A prisoner recently captured belonging to a North Carolina regiment, in conversation with our men in camp, declares his unconditional loyalty to the Union. He says that he had to go into the army or be hung, but protests that in every engagement he raised his gun and fired over the Union troops. He was a Unionist by choice, but a rebel by compulsion.

QUIET.

Yesterday was the quietest day which I have noticed in the present campaign. Even the pickets seemed disinclined to pop at each other. The rebel artillery was silent, forced to be so by the vigilance of our sharpshooters. Our guns fired but a few shots, and those for the purpose of testing or getting range.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S VISIT TO THE FIELD.

President Lincoln's visit to the camps is the occasion of much enthusiasm.

The Press Despatch.

Headquarters, June 22—8 A. M.

Artillery firing on the right and picket skirmishing at various points along the line the whole of yesterday resulted in the wounding of a few men, but caused no change in the position. A battery stationed on an elevated piece of ground in front of Petersburg kept annoying one of our batteries on the left for some time, when it opened in return, one of the shells exploding in the midst of the men at the rebel guns, and causing a cessation of firing on their part.

General Hancock is recovering from his indisposition, and expects to resume the command of his corps in a few days.

President Lincoln paid a visit to General Grant at City Point yesterday.

Colonel Baker, of the Third North Carolina regiment, and a dozen men were captured and brought in last evening by the Second corps pickets.

All the prisoners collected since the army arrived in this neighborhood have been sent to City Point for transfer eastward.

THE ATTACK ON WHITE HOUSE.

Mr. S. T. Bulkley's Despatch.

Fortress Monroe, June 22, 1864.

THE ATTACK AT WHITE HOUSE.

The steamer Iolas, from the White House, arrived here at midnight last night, having left there at ten o'clock yesterday morning.

From General Abercrombie and staff, who were passengers on board, we learn that quite a spirited fight took place there on the morning of Monday, the 20th.

It is known that upon the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac from its base, on the Pamunkey, a force was left there to hold the position until the return of General Sheridan from his raid, who was compelled to leave his train, consisting of about one hundred wagons, until he should have accomplished his mission. The force left there consisted of about twelve hundred effective men, together with six or eight hundred convalescent soldiers, under command of Brigadier General Abercrombie.

The wagons were parked at the White House, and a strong line of intrenchments thrown up to protect them at six A. P.

On the morning of the 20th his pickets in the direction of Coal Harbor discovered the enemy approaching in large force. They at once charged our picket line and compelled it to fall back upon a line of skirmishers in the rear, who checked the enemy until our batteries could get in position. From a sergeant major captured they learned that the enemy's force consisted of two divisions of cavalry, under command of Generals Fitzhugh Lee and Wade Hampton, and numbered about seven thousand men. Their object was to capture Sheridan's train, and if possible "gobble up" the force left there to protect it.

In addition to our force of infantry the Commodore Morris and two other gunboats were in the river to cooperate with the land forces. At seven o'clock the enemy got a battery of eight guns into position and opened upon the gunboats and train. The fire was at once returned by Captain Babcock, of the Commodore Morris, as well as the other gunboats, and also by Ransom's Third artillery and the Third New Jersey battery, Captain Wern. This duel lasted for four or five hours, with little damage to our side. About one o'clock in the afternoon a shell from Ransom's battery, Lieutenant Kelly commanding, exploded one of the enemy's caissons, causing great confusion and compelling him to fall back out of range. Lieutenant Kelly is said to have managed his guns admirably. This ended the fight, with the exception of skirmishing, which was kept up all night.

At three P. M. the advance guard of General Sheridan, which had been anxiously looked for several days, appeared in sight, and in two hours after the General, with the balance of his command, arrived upon the south side of the Pamunkey. They at once crossed the river on the railroad bridge and joined General Abercrombie.

General Sheridan, at the time of the leaving of the Iolas, had advanced three miles, but without finding the enemy. Ammunition was forwarded to his command from here yesterday, and Generals Lee and Hampton will now have all they can attend to in keeping out of his way without attacking him.

Our loss in this engagement was very small, consisting only of one lieutenant and three men wounded, while that of the enemy must have been considerable. They could distinctly see the enemy at work burying his dead. The firing from the gunboats and batteries is spoken of as splendid and the behavior of our men excellent.

GENERAL ABERCROMBIE

has been relieved by General Getty and ordered to report to the Adjutant General in Washington. The following officers comprise General Abercrombie's staff:—

Captain R. L. Orr, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.
Captain J. V. Gish, Aid-de-Camp.
Captain A. C. Gurnie, Aid-de-Camp.
Captain Stanhope, Provost Marshal.
Lieutenant W. M. Waterbury, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieutenant C. H. Fulwood, Acting Aid-de-Camp.
Lieutenant Boggs, Assistant Inspector General.
Lieutenant T. C. Beck, Assistant Quartermaster.

The Fortress Monroe Despatch.

Fortress Monroe, June 22, 1864.

The steamer Iolas has arrived from the White House, which place she left yesterday morning.

At six o'clock on the morning of the 20th instant Generals Fitzhugh Lee and Wade Hampton made an attack on our forces intrenched there, under General Abercrombie.

The rebels charged upon our works, but were repulsed and driven back by our gunboats there—the Commodore Morris, Captain Babcock and two others—which opened a heavy fire on the rebels.

At seven o'clock the rebels, having succeeded in planting a battery of three guns in range, returned the fire upon our gunboats and land forces.

This artillery firing was kept up, as we learn by a subsequent arrival, until four o'clock in the afternoon.

About noon the Commodore Morris threw a shell that exploded a rebel caisson, causing great confusion, and having the effect of slacking the rebel fire very perceptibly.

The rebel loss was comparatively heavy.

Some prisoners captured say that they mistook our gunboats for transports, and had expected to capture our troops at the White House before General Sheridan's command arrived, and then intercept his force, and if possible prevent his safe arrival at the White House.

In all these movements they were defeated.

Our loss was only three wounded—one mortally.

At three o'clock in the afternoon General Sheridan's advance guard arrived at the White House, and at five o'clock the General arrived there with his entire command.

Yesterday morning, the 21st instant, there was some skirmishing among the pickets, and it was expected that there would be a general engagement.

General Getty had arrived and relieved General Abercrombie, who had been previously ordered to report to Washington for duty.

During the continuance of the rebel attack, General Abercrombie received a despatch from General Grant to hold his position at all hazards until assistance arrived, which, by the aid of gunboats, he was enabled to do successfully.

During the attack at the White House a rebel shell prostrated the telegraph office; but the operator, William Ilina, fortunately escaped.

AFFAIRS ON JAMES RIVER.

Mr. Chas. H. Hannam's Despatch.

City Point, June 21, 1864.

THE ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE COMMODORE PERRY.

From one of our naval officers I have learned the following facts in relation to the accident which occurred on board the gunboat Commodore Perry, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Amos P. Foster commanding, last Friday, the 17th inst. On the day previous the Commodore Perry opened fire, for the second time, on the rebel Fort Clifton with her one hundred pounder rifled Parrott, and did considerable execution. Two of the rebel guns were dismounted and broken in two pieces. The breech parts were distinctly seen lying inside the embrasures and the muzzles outside. The rebels left the fort, and started on the double quick for a large barn in the immediate vicinity, on which the gun was immediately trained. The first shell killed sixteen citizens of Petersburg and three officers who had come down from the city to see how the Yankee gunboat could be whipped. Their curiosity was dearly paid for. The above was learned from one of the men garrisoning the fort who came inside our lines as a deserter. At daybreak on Friday, the 17th inst., the Perry again opened fire on the fort, and at the second shot her heavy rifle gun burst at the breech. One man was instantly killed and six others terribly wounded, one of whom has since died.

FROLICS OF A PIECE OF THE GUN.

A piece of the breech of the gun, weighing about six hundred pounds, passed through Lieutenant Foster's and Paymaster Healy's rooms, and then lodged in the wheelhouse, where it tore away some of the buckets. As the monster fragment passed through it took everything with it, but, fortunately, without injuring any person or doing them any harm except covering them with splinters and debris.

THE CASUALTIES.

The following is a list of the casualties:—

John Wilson, killed instantly.
Joseph Webb, since dead.
F. V. Morgan, right leg amputated.
A. H. Brown, wounded in abdomen, recovering.
Gilbert Young, arm broken in two places.
Salvadore Emanuel, wounded in face and leg.
W. A. Maxwell, wounded in leg.

Doubts are entertained as to the recovery of the three last mentioned.

Help Sent to the Wounded.

Albany, June 23, 1864.

John F. Seymour, State Agent, sends three physicians and four assistants to the front to-morrow. Eight physicians were sent to Washington last week. These all join the medical corps attached to the State Agency, and arrangements have been made with physicians in different parts of the State to keep this corps in full force.

GENERAL DRAPER'S RAID INTO VIRGINIA.

Horses, Mules and Cattle Captured—Burning of the Extensive Flouring Mills of the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter in Essex—Over Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Worth of Rebel Property Captured and Destroyed, &c., &c.

[From the Baltimore American, June 23.]

Point Lookout, Md., June 21, 1864.

The expedition that left here on Saturday night, June 11, has just returned, and proved to be a complete success, having had two engagements with the rebels and destroying and capturing over three hundred thousand dollars worth of property, a large proportion of which belonged to the rebel government. The expedition consisted of both land and naval forces, the former under the command of Acting Brigadier General Draper, commanding this post. The naval forces were under command of Commander Hooker, United States Navy, whose flagship was the Commodore Reed. The land forces consisted of six hundred infantry and fifty regular cavalry. The naval land forces consisted of one hundred marines and sailors. The combined forces landed at the mouth of Pope creek, in Westmoreland county, Va., some fifty miles above the mouth of the [illegible] Sunday morning the forces took the direct route to Montross, the county seat of Westmoreland, reaching that place safely, but in the town the cavalry discovered some rebels, who fired on them and escaped down a deep ravine. On Sunday night we encamped one mile south of Montross, near the mansion of Mr. Hungerford, a former clerk in the United States Treasury Department.

There the force was divided, one party under the command of Captain Hart, who proceeded to the Rappahannock direct, while the main party, under the command of the Colonel in person, took the direct road to Warsaw, the county town of Richmond county. When within some two miles of the town we met two or three rebel horsemen, who attempted to escape, but failed, as we succeeded in capturing one Sergeant Montgomery, the enrolling officer of Richmond county. The command now marched direct to Warsaw, and in the immediate vicinity captured a large quantity of clothing, freshly made for the rebel soldiers, together with tobacco, whiskey and other blockade goods.

At this place we encamped on Monday night. On Tuesday morning the forces started on the road to Derrittsville, which place they arrived at on Tuesday night, and encamped on the large plantation of Dr. Middleton. At this place we were joined by the command under Captain Hart, who brought in a large quantity of stock, fine horses, cattle, &c. Captain Hart also burned some large mills, filled with grain and flour.

On this night the Colonel communicated with the gunboats, and they started at once around to meet us at Union wharf, on the Rappahannock. During Tuesday night and Wednesday morning there was constant firing on our pickets, and as we advanced to the Rappahannock they seemed to get bolder. We however reached the Union wharf by evening, and at once proceeded to build or repair the wharf, which was destroyed by General Kilpatrick in his raid through this section of the country about one year ago. This was not accomplished until Friday night. On Thursday the enemy appeared in our rear, and the cavalry were at once made in readiness to advance, the Colonel taking command in person, Lieutenant Denny being seriously indisposed. They soon came up with him in the vicinity of Parson's farm, some three miles from the wharf. As soon as in sight of the rebels (some thirty strong), the Colonel immediately ordered a charge.

On Friday, the 18th, the two companies of the command were called to take the direct road in search of the rebel force, and either whip them or compel them to fall back, the Colonel, during the night, having received word that they had strong reinforcements and were ready to dispute his way to Heathfield. The troops advanced on the rebels, who were found posted at the old spot, behind barricades and fences. Their forms could plainly be seen, and from appearance they appeared to be at least five hundred strong; over two hundred horses could be distinctly counted. The forces commanded by the Colonel consisted of one hundred and forty men in the line of advance—twenty as a reserve, and forty as a support to the cavalry. The colored infantry were now deployed to the right through a grove, and as they began to advance the rebels fired several volleys. The infantry again advanced and opened on them by file. This had its effect, and on the second volley several horsemen were seen to fall, and soon the rebels began to run.

We learned the command consisted of over six hundred men, a portion being the advance of a large force sent by General Wade Hampton, consisting of a portion of the Seventh Virginia cavalry and the Forty-ninth Virginia infantry.

The command was then marched back to the boats, and all embarked safely, the rebels, however, appearing on the beach before we left. The Commodore Reed opened her broadside on them and sent them some grape and shell, which had the effect to make them decamp instantly, and the wharf we had built was destroyed again, and all the boats steamed up the river to Lloyd's Landing, on the south side of the Rappahannock river, some thirty miles above the Tappahannock, in Essex county, Va. The horses were again landed safely, and we took the direct road to Lloyd's. The country was highly cultivated; acres and acres of flowing grain presented itself to the eye. On the road we burnt the large and extensive flouring mills of the late Colonel R. M. T. Hunter, late United States Senator, now a strong rebel. The mills were filled with Confederate flour. Before they were consumed a liberal portion was delivered to the poor families connected with these extensive estates. The forces then proceeded on to Lloyd's. Here we received information that General Wade Hampton was in the rear of Sheridan, whose force had just passed on Saturday through Newtown and Hampton, close after him; also that the Ninth and Forty-ninth Virginia of his command had crossed over into Richmond county to intercept us, but were too late. Soon after our cavalry pickets who were out on the road to Newtown came back and reported the rebels advancing. We made a short turn (after securing all the stock) and made direct for the cover of the gunboats, the cavalry in the meantime burning all the mills containing rebel flour, and visiting the extensive lands and mansion of Mr. Hunter. A large number of negroes left his plantation and followed us to the boats. We got our stock all on the transports, and started them again to Point Lookout. At Tappahannock we landed and again had a skirmish with the rebels, we holding possession of the town with the infantry, while the cavalry made some large hauls on the rich planters in the immediate vicinity. In the evening, the rebels having driven in our pickets, the colored infantry were again called up in battle line.

Interesting from Memphis.

Memphis, June 21, 1864.

The steamer Lady Vicksburg, which arrived from New Orleans to-day, was fired into seven times between Vicksburg and Memphis, but sustained no damage.

The steamer City of Alton brings Memphis dates up to yesterday, and the New Orleans Times of the 15th.

There was no news in the latter and no change in the markets.

The steamer Lyo was captured by guerillas in the Arkansas river, four miles above Arkansas Post, on the 13th.

SHERMAN.

Mr. W. F. G. Shanks' Despatch.

Nashville, Tenn., June 17, 1864.

FORREST AGAIN AT WORK.

The intelligence of the defeat of Sturgis by Forrest was hardly received and digested here, when intelligence came to headquarters of the district of Tennessee that Forrest was already turning his attention in this direction. You will remember that I wrote you a short time ago to the effect that Rhoddy had been driven back in an effort to cross the river at Florence. It now appears that, in conjunction with Forrest, he is again about to attempt it, and that an extensive raid, under the cruel and relentless Forrest, is about to be made on the railroad communications of General Sherman. And here let me say that, though Forrest may be successful, and—coming with a very superior force of cavalry—this is not at all improbable, he cannot affect the status of the army in Georgia. Already provision has been made against this anticipated trouble, and if Forrest were to tear up the roads entirely it would not deprive the army at the front of the necessaries of life and munitions of war or force a retreat.

THE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE—GENERAL ROUSSEAU.

General Rousseau, commanding the district of Nashville, was lately ordered to extend his district from Duck river to the Tennessee river, and along the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad south of that stream, and to call it the District of Tennessee. This extension of territory gave him command of the defences of four of the most important railroads in the military division of the Mississippi, and, in view of the position of our army, certainly as important a subordinate command as could be given to him. He found that only a certain force could be spared to him. This he considered inadequate to defend the district thoroughly, and endeavored to increase the strength of his command by the erection of strong earthworks and blockhouses at every point of importance in the district. This work has progressed with great vigor under the charge of about fifteen local and travelling inspectors, and most of the points are now well protected by such works as I have indicated. The utmost care has been taken to inform the troops of the anticipated raid of the enemy, and thus forewarn them. Captain T. C. Williams, Nineteenth United States infantry, aid-de-camp to General Rousseau, was ordered on a tour of inspection of all the works and troops, and by a few judicious suggestions materially increased the morale of the troops forming the garrisons of their defences, insuring at least that we shall have no more of the useless surrenders of small garrisons, without an effort at defence, which formerly occurred so frequently.

STRINGENT ORDERS.

Gen. Rousseau has issued the following, which is published under date of June 1, 1864, on a large stiff placard, and which is ordered to be kept posted in a conspicuous place in each blockhouse:—

"Considerable labor has been expended on these blockhouses. Where there is a possibility of their being attacked by artillery they have been rendered artillery proof. A blockhouse so constructed becomes the strongest possible form of field work for a small garrison, and should withstand the attack of any force other than that of an army. No cavalry command, however large, while on a raid, can bring with them a sufficiency of artillery ammunition to reduce such a blockhouse, and if they could they could not afford so to expend it. Therefore

NO SURRENDER

under any circumstances will be allowed. A blockhouse will never be besieged more than forty-eight hours without being relieved by our forces. All trees and brush within rifle range will be felled and cut away.

RUMORS ABOUT FORREST AND RHODDY.

These preparations for defence had hardly been finished when the information was received that Forrest was about to move across the Tennessee and attack the defences. The information is that Rhoddy is about seven miles from Decatur, while Forrest, having been repulsed in one attempt to cross at Florence, is about to attempt it at Eastport, where he has flatboats. This information was received to date, and no details have as yet been sent in.

One of our spies yesterday returned from a trip into Dixie, having gone to Fulton, Alabama. Rhoddy was there then. He had been with Forrest in the raid against Sturgis. Rhoddy stated to this spy that Sturgis had lost two hundred prisoners, one thousand killed and five hundred and fifty wounded. To account for the discrepancy existing between the killed and wounded, *Rhoddy very coolly stated that Forrest had shot a great many of the wounded who were unable to march to Columbus, Ga.* Forrest's losses were admitted to be very large, but it was not given in numbers. Colonel Patterson was at Courtland yesterday, in command of a regiment of four hundred and fifty men.

GENERAL R. S. GRANGER—THE GUERILLAS.

General Granger, in command at Decatur, yesterday encountered the enemy's pickets seven miles from Decatur. His scouts charged upon the enemy and captured six men and nine horses.

The guerillas in the vicinity of Tullahoma have been very active of late. General Payne has killed about sixty of them. Yesterday they killed Captain J. C. Rogers, Twelfth Tennessee cavalry, in a fight with them in Lincoln county.

HUNTER.

Casualties.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The following are the casualties in Company D, Fifth New York heavy artillery, at the battle of Mount Hope, fought June 5, 1864.—

KILLED.

George H. Smith, Williamsburg.
Wm. New, New York.

WOUNDED.

Henry Brown, Brooklyn.
Robert Cooper, New York.
Alexander Becker, Kingston.
H. C. Burch, Baltimore.
James McNaley, New York.
Samuel G. Fletcher, Brooklyn.
David Cooper, New York.
George Smith, Sr., New York.
Jerome Halsey, New York.
Edward Jenner, New York.
Lanson Fenton, New York.
Peter Shearer, Catskill.
John Quigley, New York.
James Casey, New York.
Pat Carr, New York.
Clark Martellar, New York.
W. H. Simpson, New York.
Clark Houghtaling, Kingston.
William Eastwood, New York.

Capture of a Rebel Battery on the Atchafalaya.

Washington, June 23, 1864.

A communication has been received by the Navy Department from Admiral D. D. Porter, giving the particulars of the expedition up the Atchafalaya river by Lieutenant Commander Ramsay, with the steamers Chillicothe, Neosho and Fort Hindman. When about a mile and a half from Semmesport, a battery from the shore opened upon them. The rebels were driven away and the battery, containing two thirty-pounder Parrotts, was captured. One of the guns, however, was hurt; the other has been sent to Cairo. Our loss was small, one man only being wounded—it is thought mortally.

The City Railroad Question.

ANOTHER MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEE—MORE COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE STREET RAILROADS—NO ONE SPEAKS IN THEIR FAVOR—THE COMMITTEE ADJOURNS, ETC.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council held their second meeting yesterday afternoon, Alderman Ryers in the chair.

Mr. Gilbert stated the case of William Earle, who was thrown out of his wagon and seriously injured on the 9th of January, by having the cars come in contact with his wagon and upsetting it. He referred to another similar case, which occurred in Williamsburg. Another man was thrown out in South street similarly. Cart No. 2,005 was thrown out of the track and broken on the 15th of February. He also cited the case of a man who was fatally injured by being thrown from his cart by the cars; and another instance of three axles being broken in one cart in a year. These accidents are all owing to the peculiar construction of the railroad in relation to the width and grade of the streets. The speaker also complained of the conduct of the police towards carmen, to whom they whistled to get out of the way, and if they do not, either through not hearing or understanding, they are either arrested or beaten by the police. No less than seven trucks were broken down in one day in Greenwich street lately. He complained especially of the tracks with which Whitehall street was gridironed, and said there was no authority for the track from State to South street, and no use for the track in Washington street. He understood that the Superintendent of Police had given an order to the police to protect the cars in all cases against the carmen. He suggested that it would be well to inquire into the cause of this extraordinary action of the Chief of Police.

The Chairman stated that information had come to the ears of the committee since the last meeting which was conclusive, and that they would act promptly and in a manner that would give satisfaction to all the parties interested.

John M. McComb, of 303 Washington street, said that his property in that street had depreciated from $2,500 a year to $1,000 since the track was laid in that street.

Mr. Hotaling stated that he is a merchant, and as such protested against the construction of our city railroads, particularly the down town roads. In Philadelphia and Boston the railroads are no obstruction to the streets, because they were only a quarter to half an inch above the level of the streets, while here they are several inches above the street, and deep gullies beside them. He advocated a Broadway railroad, and felt confident that seven-eighths of the citizens would vote for it.

The Chairman stated that the committee would hear any one who was ready to speak on behalf of the railroads. As no one appeared he adjourned the meeting to the call of the Chair.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Havana.

AFFAIR OF THE SCHOONER FLASH.

ITEMS FROM MEXICO AND ST. DOMINGO.

The Imperialists Marching on Monterey,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Havana, Captain Greene, from Havana in four days and thirteen hours, arrived at this port yesterday forenoon. The news by this arrival will be found in our Havana correspondence.

Our Havana Correspondence.

Havana, June 18, 1864.

Suppression of a Newspaper—The Schooner Flash—What the Diario de la Marina Thinks—St. Domingo Items—Spanish Losses—Mexico—Departure of Maximilian for the Capital—Monterey Threatened—Vidaurri in Texas, &c., &c.

Idleness is the mother of vice, they say, and I suppose this is the reason we are having, or rather have had, a newspaper war among us here. News of late has come to us so seldom that the gentlemen of the press have had no better occupation than to pitch into each other. One result of this warfare has been the destruction of one of the combatants, the government having thought proper to suppress it. The surviving champion, therefore, finding itself master of the field, with a superfluity of ammunition on hand which had to be got rid of somehow, has turned his guns on you, my dear Herald, and pours in a pretty severe fire. It will interest you, naturally, to know the cause, and it is this:—You published a short editorial in your issue of May 30 on an outrage, real or supposed, said to have been committed by a Spanish frigate on the schooner Flash. The punishment of the commander of the frigate is called for, on the principle of "sauce for the gander"—a parallel being drawn between this case and the conduct of Captain Hunter, of the Montgomery, who was dismissed from the service for having burned the schooner Blanche, on the Cuban coast, within a few miles of Havana. The article is copied by the *Diario de la Marina*, and the assertions of the Herald indignantly denied in every particular. The *Diario* says that even if it were true that an American schooner were stopped and searched on the high seas it in no way resembles the Blanche affair, which occurred, not on the high seas, but directly within the jurisdiction of a neutral and friendly Power. Of course the "philanthropy" of Captain Hunter is entirely inadmissible, that officer having crossed the line of Spanish maritime jurisdiction in order to follow up the schooner, and thus had violated neutrality before any accident occurred to call forth any philanthropic effort on his part. This, therefore, I say, the *Diario* cannot for a moment admit. Not only is it not admitted, but it is insisted that the schooner was set on fire by the crew of the Montgomery. This, as I stated in my correspondence at the time, is a question of fact, to be settled by the evidence, and the testimony of the Spanish pilot who was on board the Blanche is certainly conclusive against the Montgomery, and for my part this is all I know about the affair, never having seen the evidence of the officers of the Montgomery. The *Diario* concludes thus:—

"But the fact is that such a case has never happened. According to information which we have endeavored to collect worthy of credit, no Spanish frigate has boarded or examined any vessel carrying the American flag. The small vessels lawfully captured in the waters of St. Domingo by Spanish men-of-war boats were nearly all sailing under the English flag, and it is known that they went from Turk's Island, and were carrying provisions, arms and other effects destined for the rebels of the northern part of that island. And if such an examination of an American vessel supposed to be suspicious had taken place we can well assert that in the performance of such a duty by a Spanish war vessel it would have been done in the proper manner and place, since the circumspection and civility with which the commanders of our national war marine strictly follow the views and instructions of their government respecting the usages of international laws are notorious. Furthermore, the assertion, in its very vagueness, bears the stamp of inexactness; it notes neither the place nor the day of the occurrence, the name of the Spanish frigate, nor any other circumstance which might serve as evidence of truthfulness. We are only told that the overhauled merchant vessel was the Flash, sailing from St. Martin to Baracoa. Therefore, while other data and proofs are not shown us, we shall have a right to say, supported by our information, that the Herald's statement is as unfounded as the philanthropic fiction of the burning of the Blanche."

So much for the schooner Flash, about which no one here knew anything until the foregoing article appeared.

We have no late news from St. Domingo, though several vessels which formed part of the Monte Christi expedition have returned to this port and Santiago de Cuba, with which latter place we have now complete communication by telegraph, and whither large numbers of sick continue to be brought from the theatre of war. One vessel brought as many as five hundred. Counting the sick among the losses sustained by the Spaniards since the commencement of the war, they foot up a total of nineteen thousand, as I learn from an official source. At this rate they will have lost in twelve months a much larger number than I had calculated on.

The last arrival from there brings the intelligence that the notorious Santana, ex-President, and now Marquis de las Carreras, is on his way to Havana for the benefit of his health.

From Hayti we learn that the insurrectionary movement at Gonaives has been suppressed. The Dominican leader, Pendon, who shot Florentino, escaped to Hayti, where he was arrested and imprisoned by Geffrard, as a measure of safety. It is said he will be given up to the Spaniards, but this I doubt.

The French frigate Thetis, which escorted the Emperor Maximilian to Vera Cruz, is in our harbor, having arrived a couple of days since, and the only item of news she brings is that the imperial party left Orizaba for the capital on the 5th inst. By the subsequent arrival of a schooner from Matamoros we have news confirming the defeat of Cobiado and the march of the imperialists on Monterey, the advance having already passed Saltillo. There is nothing now to stop them if they choose to go to the Rio Grande.

The steamer Susanna, blockade runner, arrived yesterday from Galveston. She brings news of the arrival on the 22d ult. of ex-Governor Vidaurri, Colonel Benavides and a large number of ladies and gentlemen at Houston, Texas. They were received at the railroad depot by General Magruder and staff and a military escort. From there they proceeded to Galveston, where they arrived on the 27th, merely on a pleasure excursion, say the Galveston papers. After visiting the fortifications and various points of interest they returned on the 29th to Houston.

You will not be surprised to learn that the weather here is excessively hot, knowing, as you must, that the month of June in Havana is no joke. However, I have heard of no sickness to any great extent, for which favor we are thankful.

The steamer Havana goes home crammed with passengers, and I hope friend Huertas will come through his troubles bravely. I wish I could be so fortunate as to trouble him in the same way.

Exchange fluctuates considerably, but may be set down at fifty.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

AN OPERA SINGER IN A DIFFICULTY.

June 23.—*The United States vs. Mademoiselle Henrietta Sulzer.* Yesterday the famous opera singer Mademoiselle Sulzer was brought before Commissioner Osborn charged with having made a false return of the amount of her income to Assessor Steinbrunner, fixing it at nine hundred dollars per annum, when, as claimed by the prosecutor, it was over four thousand dollars. The lady, in self-defence, said that though she may have received much more than nine hundred dollars, yet her actual income was not more than that sum, and that she was unable to be assessed at anything higher, she having expended all her available means in procuring a passage to Mexico, where she was going to join the opera troupe now being organized for the Emperor Maximilian.

The Commissioner, for the purpose of enabling the lady to come to an arrangement with the Collector, postponed the further examination till this morning.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The Commissioner committed Thomas Healey, charged with passing counterfeit currency. Healey was arrested at the corner of Broadway and Spring street, and on being searched some ten dollars in counterfeit currency was found upon him.

The July Riot.

NEW YORK SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

June 23.—*Henry Hornstein vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—The plaintiff claimed to recover $4,000, with interest from the 14th of July, 1863, for his stock of military goods destroyed in his premises, No. 459 Grand street, by the mob on that day. The evidence showed that the mob destroyed the fixtures, counters, mirrors, &c., and carried off the principal part of the stock. The jury, under the charge of the Court, found a verdict for plaintiff of $2,500.

Arrival of the New Ironsides at Fort Mifflin.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1864.

The ironclad New Ironsides arrived at Fort Mifflin last night.

71.2009.085.00617

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, June 23—6 P. M.

The stock market was very dull this morning, and there was a general decline throughout the list. Compared with the highest cash sales at the first board yesterday, New York Central fell 2¾, Erie 5, Erie preferred 1¾, Hudson River 6, Reading 6, Prairie du Chein 2¾, Michigan Central 5, Michigan Southern 5½, Illinois Central 5, Cleveland and Pittsburg 6, Cleveland and Toledo 2, Chicago and Rock Island 4½, Fort Wayne 4, Northwestern 3¾, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 1½, and Marietta and Cincinnati 3. Pacific Mail sold at 270 and Delaware and Hudson Canal at 245. Cumberland Coal declined 4¾, Canton Company 2¾, Quicksilver 5½, Mariposa Mining 4.

In the afternoon the market was better, and prices improved. New York Central sold at 133¾, Erie 114½, Hudson River 140½, Reading 140½, Fort Wayne 116, Michigan Southern 96, Illinois Central 130, Cleveland and Pittsburg 113, Northwestern 53½, Rock Island 114¾, and Prairie du Chien 68½. Ohio and Mississippi certificates were 54¾, Quicksilver 76, Cumberland Coal 71½, and Canton Company 40.

Government securities are quoted as follows:—United States 6's, 1881, registered, 106; United States 6's, 1881 coupons, 112¾; United States 7.30's, 106½; United States 5-20's, coupons, 105½; United States 1 year certificates, 96¾.

There was considerable excitement in the gold market; but the amount of business transacted was small. So long as the difference between buying and selling gold is as great as five per cent—and at times yesterday and to-day it has been more than that—very little will be bought or sold for business purposes. The price fluctuated during the day between 205 and 220.

Money is tightening and is worth 7 per cent on the best securities.

The payments from the Sub-Treasury were very heavy yesterday and to-day, amounting to over $27,000,000. The transactions to-day were as follows:—

Receipts	$4,557,780
—For customs	56,000
—For 6 per cent bonds	528,000
Payments	13,973,396
Balance	27,376,183

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks in the three principal cities of the United States:—

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
N. York, June 18	$196,113,883	24,916,791	4,009,096	169,418,767
Phila., June 20	40,296,488	3,964,829	2,074,273	37,063,263
Boston, June 20	68,863,285	6,507,109	8,985,728	32,797,900
Total	$304,941,456	35,387,729	15,037,097	239,273,930
Last week	305,164,650	34,531,661	15,395,401	241,209,661

Decrease in loans	$224,194
Decrease in specie	1,142,232
Increase in circulation	118,096
Decrease in deposits	4,435,730

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN females want situations as cooks, chambermaids and laundresses, nurses and girls for general housework, &c., at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 17 Stanton st., near the Bowery.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, WITH a fresh breast of milk, wishes a situation as wet nurse in a private family. Call for two days at J. Reynolds', in Bedford av., one door from Flushing av., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS SEAMstress or waitress in a private family; can give six years' reference. Can be seen for two days at her present place 50 3d st., Williamsburg.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN, OF MIDDLE AGE, DESIRES a situation; is an excellent seamstress; has had much experience in sickness and the care of children; is willing to go to the country or travel. Call at 220 West 14th st.

A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHES A SITUATION in a respectable private family as child's nurse, chambermaid, or would do light housework; seven years' reference. Can be seen for two days at 30 Atlantic st., South Brooklyn.

A PLAIN COOK WANTS A SITUATION; IS A GOOD washer and ironer; a small family preferred; can do light housework or take care of the house for the summer. The best of reference given. Call at 78 West 20th st., near 6th av.

A NEAT AND EXPERT SEWER WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or week to do plain needlework. Call at 233 6th ave., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastries, soups, jellies and game, and is willing to assist in washing; excellent city reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at 140 East 29th st., third floor, front room.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY WITHOUT CHILDREN wishes a situation in a Protestant family as instructor of children or housekeeper; she can do any kind of sewing or cut and fit dresses. Inquire for Mrs. M. W. P., 15 Laight street.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; the best of city reference; a first rate cook and a splendid washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at 163 West 41st st., in store.

A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; can take charge of a dairy; no objection to the country; good city reference. Call at 68 6th av.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to a short distance in the country; has the best of city reference. Call at 125 Greenwich st., second floor, front room.

A FIRST CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK WANTS a situation in a first class boarding house or hotel; understands cooking in all its branches; best reference; no objection to the country. Apply at 14 6th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL; IS willing and obliging and will make herself generally useful. Call at her present place, 223 West 14th st.

AN OPERATOR OF THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE on Grover & Baker's sewing machine desires employment; is competent to do plain or fancy sewing. Call at 59 Bleecker st., for two days.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; no objection to the country. Best city reference from her last place, 123 West 24th st., corner of 7th av.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION TO DO general housework. 103 West 36th st., near 6th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer in a small family. City references. Can be seen at her last employer's, 124 West 12th st.

A MIDDLE AGED PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation to cook, wash and iron. Call at 175 Wooster st.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress. Good city references. Call at 60 West 17th st., first floor, for two days.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN WANTS A situation as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk. Call at 119 East 49th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would have no objection to go to the country; can give the best city reference. Call for two days at 163 West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing. Also, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing. The country preferred. Call for two days at 201 West 26th st.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION TO DO general housework in a small private family. Call at 223 7th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS washer and ironer; the best of city reference given from her last place. Apply at 121 West 29th st.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO do housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Call at 129 West 24th st., near 7th av.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do sewing, or as laundress, to go in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, 37 East 17th st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST SERVANTS, as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses and for general housework, at Mrs. KURTZ'S lately established German servants' office, 263 Elizabeth st., near Houston.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED.—A LADY who, though young, has had considerable experience in housekeeping, wishes a situation in that capacity; in the country preferred. The very best of references for respectability and fitness furnished. Address for one week S. H. A., Brooklyn, Post office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer or general houseworker. Can give best of references from her present employer, where she can be seen for two days, at 214 East 10th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS; ONE TO do general housework; the other as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at their present employer's, 253 Adelphi st., near Lafayette av., Brooklyn.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A BOY WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE. APPLY TO J. W. & W. W. Culver, 115 Nassau st.

BOY WANTED—IN AN OFFICE; WAGES AT FIRST $2 per week. Apply at 71 Nassau st., room No. 8, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

COOK WANTED—FOR A SURVEYING PARTY; A man who understands the business well; none others need apply; a single man preferred. Call at Henderson's, 73 Nassau st., after 8 A. M. this day.

COACHMAN WANTED—A SUPERIOR MAN (AND no other) may apply at 58 Vesey st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN, OF good habits, may find a desirable permanent situation in a first class retail store by applying to A. W. Hall, corner of Fulton av. and Gold st., Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—APPLY AT 343 1ST AVE., between 20th and 21st sts.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO KNOWS THE city retail and prescription business may apply for two days at 191 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

FOREMAN WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A packing box factory; must understand running machinery and have a thorough knowledge of the business. Call at 91 Mercer st.

FIVE FARM HANDS WANTED—TO GO A SHORT distance in the country; wages $20 to $25 per month and found. Also wanted, men lately landed. Apply at the Large Employment House, corner of 6th av. and 11th st.

HELP WANTED—BY THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA Company, 35 and 37 Vesey st.

OYSTER MAN WANTED—A GOOD OPENER, WHO understands his business. Apply at 2 o'clock at the Live and Let Live, 314 Broadway.

TO NEWS AGENTS AND PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEman is desirous of availing himself of the services of a first class and responsible man, to push a work of great interest. Address Author, box 179 Herald office.

TWO DOLLARS POSITIVELY MADE FROM TWENTY cents.—Call and examine, or ten samples sent free by mail for twenty cents, that retail for two dollars, by R. L. WOLCOTT, 170 Chatham square, New York.

WANTED—AN ABLE AND ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, as porter in a fur store; must be well recommended for honesty and industry. Address, stating age, residence and amount of wages expected, P. R., Herald office.

WANTED—FARM HANDS; TWO GOOD MEN TO work on a farm 40 miles from the city. Apply between 8 and 10 o'clock to Geo. C. Mann, 141 Fulton st.

WANTED—A MAN TO OPEN OYSTERS AND WAIT on table. Apply at No. 3 av. B, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—AN UNMARRIED MAN TO WORK ON A small farm and make himself useful about the house. Apply at 58 Beaver st., room No. 1.

WANTED—FOR BLOCKADE SHIPS, FIFTY YOUNG men; the highest bounties paid. Also for the army and short whaling voyages to South Sea. Apply to the agents, 57 West street, corner of Albany, up stairs.
JAMES & CO.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK AND A PORTER, IN a dry goods commission house. Address box 5,419 Post office.

WANTED—TWO SMART WAITERS. THOSE WHO are willing to work and who understand checks may apply at Reed's, 335 Grand st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS PORTER IN A STORE; wages $6 per week. Inquire before 10 A. M. of Bayley & Hill, 58 John st.

WANTED—TWO MEN AND A BOY, TO WORK ON A farm, take care of horses and garden. Apply to S. R. Trembley, 134 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A MAN AS BARKEEPER IN A RETAIL liquor store, who understands his business; good city ...

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNTRY, BY two men (one married), lately arrived from the old country. Call at the corner of 37th st. and 4th av.
PATRICK ROURK.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN (AMErican), a situation as porter or to make himself useful in any wholesale store. Address E. D. W., 277 West 29th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN OF industrious habits, writing a good hand, quick and correct at accounts, willing to make himself generally useful and has a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping. Address Industrious, Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A FOREWOMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE cloak and mantilla house, capable of taking charge of the manufacturing department; one who can get up styles. Apply to A. M. & R. Davies, 506 Broadway.

A LADY, WHOSE HEALTH IS NOT VERY GOOD, wishes a young lady companion; one of good address, who can sing and play piano, preferred. Call at 155 Lexington ave.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF A child. Apply at No. 2 West 10th st., bakery.

A GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Call at 37 Fulton st., third floor, over the Fulton Bank. None need apply without a recommendation from her last place.

DRESSMAKERS, LADIES' LINEN MANUFACTURers, embroiderers and braiders, can get best wages for best work and steady employment at the new house, 505 Broadway. All manufacturing on first floor. Call immediately.

GIRL WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, to go to Staten Island. Apply to A. Journeay, No. 8 Pine st., near Broadway.

GERMAN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED immediately, a first class German or Swiss cook, washer and ironer. To one who fully understands her business and has good city references the highest wages will be given. Apply this day (Friday), between 3 and 4 o'clock, at 51 East 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place, north side.

NURSE WANTED—FOR A BABY EIGHT MONTHS old; must be obliging and kind, neat and tidy, and have good city references; must not be over thirty years of age; to a suitable person extra good wages will be paid. Apply at 390 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts., after 10 o'clock.

TWO YOUNG LADIES WANTED TO ATTEND A saloon. To one who can play the pianoforte the highest salary will be paid. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M. at the National Saloon, 70 West Houston street, near Wooster.

WANTED—SPANGLERS AND TRIMMERS FOR HOOP skirts; highest wages paid and steady employment guaranteed. Apply to Austin, Kelley & Co., at new factory, corner of 33d st. and 8th ave.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE SMART GIRLS, TO wait on tables. Call at 20 Bowery, up stairs.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO OR THREE FIRST class dressmakers. Those who understand working on waists and operating on a sewing machine preferred. Apply at 20 10th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY, WILLING GIRL, TO DO general housework; is a first rate washer and ironer, good cook and baker; has first rate city reference. Call at 40 Hammond st.

WANTED—A GIRL, ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE, TO do chamberwork and take care of children. References. Call at 20 Harrison st., immediately.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. INQUIRE AT 69 Greene st., room 10.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY GOING WEST, A LADY from the old country, to take charge of the education of two young ladies, youngest aged fourteen. She must be thoroughly competent to instruct in Music, French, Drawing and the other usual branches. To save trouble, none but undoubtedly qualified parties need apply. Address, with full particulars, Mrs. W. M. S., 27 Cannon street, Poughkeepsie ...

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT Queenstown (Cork Harbor).—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered Clyde built iron steamships as follows:—
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 25.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, July 2.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, July 9.
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
(payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency).

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
Do. to London	85	Do. to London	34
Do. to Paris	95	Do. to Paris	40
Do. to Hamburg	90	Do. to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

From Liverpool or Queenstown—First cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water tight iron sections and carry patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnut street, or at the company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 8.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York Wednesday, June 15.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 22.
SCOTIA leaves New York Wednesday, June 29.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 6.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief cabin passage $132 50
Second cabin passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief cabin passage $112 50
Second cabin passage 65 00
payable in gold or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.
The first class iron steamship NEW YORK will sail July 2. Passage payable in currency.
Steerage $45
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris and German ports, at very low rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

STEAM FROM AND TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CUNARD LINE.
From New York, $45 currency; to New York, $35 gold, or equivalent in currency.
SIDON sails July 6,
HECLA, July 20.
For passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamship BELGIAN,
From Quebec to Liverpool, June 25.
Rates of passage, $65, $75, $80.
Sight drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.
For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE, 23 Broadway, New York.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S IRON MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

	From Southampton.		From New York.	
SAXONIA	May 31,	1864	June 25,	1864
BAVARIA	June 14,	1864	July 9,	1864
GERMANIA	June 28,	1864	July 23,	1864
BORUSSIA	July 12,	1864	Aug. 6,	1864

From Hamburg pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, taking passengers for Hamburg, Havre, London and Southampton at the following rates:—First cabin, $165; second cabin, $92 50; steerage, $37 50, payable in gold or its equivalent ...

[illegible]

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS FOR ALbany, Troy, the North and West, leave Chambers street at 7 and 10 A. M. and 4, 5 and 10:45 P. M., and on Sundays at 6:22 P. M., from Thirtieth street.

NEW YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave Twenty-sixth street depot at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday train at 5 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BARGE FOR EXCURsions.—The HARVEST HOME and the RHINEBECK. Also steamboats with or without saloons, with Pleasant Valley, St. Ronan's Well, and other Groves to let. Excursion office 232 West street, corner of Barrow.
R. B. CROSSETT.

ATTENTION, PARTIES LOOKING FOR PLEASURE.—Company F, Eighty-fourth regiment N. Y. S. M., Capt. Alex. McLeod, will visit Elm Park pleasure grounds, North Shore, Staten Island, to-day, for dress parade. Steamers Thomas Hunt and Pomona leave almost every hour, pier 19, foot of Dey street, North river.

FISHING BANKS, AHOY!
The fast sea-going steamer
MAGNOLIA
will make a trip to the
FISHING BANKS, FRIDAY, JUNE 24.
A free chowder will be served on board.
FARE 75 CENTS.
Landings—Spring street at 8 o'clock; Peck slip at 8¼, and Pier 4 North river at 9.

FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—THE WELL KNOWN steamer MARYLAND, having been refitted with a splendid ladies' cabin, will commence her regular daily trips for the entire season on Sunday, June 26, under command of Captain P. V. Yerance, leaving as follows:—Broome street, East river, at 7 A. M.; Peck slip, East river, 8 A. M.; Dey street, 8:30 A. M.; pier No. 4 North river, 8:45 A. M.

PICNIC NEAR JERSEY CITY, JULY 4.—REFRESHment Tables for the day to let.—Proposals to the Committee may be made at once at 83½ Montgomery st. There will be a table for ladies, with fruits, cakes and candies. The other tables may sell the various beverages allowed, but no spirits, ales or wines.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—THE NEW STEAMboat THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Jay street every Sunday morning, at seven o'clock, landing at Thirtieth street (New York), Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Peek's dock (Hastings), West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning leaves Newburg at one o'clock.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE, NEW ROchelle, City Island, Fort Schuyler and College Point.—On and after June 26, the steamer PORT ROYAL, Captain Garmo, will run as follows:—Leaving Jersey City, Morris street wharf, at 7:30; Peck slip, 8; Broome street, 8:15; Tenth street, 8:30; Twenty-sixth street, 8:45. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 4:30, and make all the above landings.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR HARLEM.—STEAMERS SYLVAN GROVE or SYLVAN STREAM will run every pleasant Sunday during the summer, as follows, connecting with boat for High Bridge:—Peck slip, 10 A. M., 2, 4 and 7 P. M.; Harlem, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 and 5 P. M., landing at Eighth and 120th streets each way. Fare 10 cents. No tickets taken.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, Cornwall and Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. The steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay street, touching at Thirtieth street, every Sunday morning at 7 o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT, ROSSVILLE, TOTtens and Perth Amboy.—Steamboat D. R. MARTIN will leave pier foot of Barclay street at 8½ A. M. June 26.

STEAMBOATS—WITH OR WITHOUT SALOONS, FOR splendid new barges GERALDINE and STELLA, with Biddle's Grove and Woodbridge Park, to let for excursions. Apply to R. V. BONNELL & CO., 189 Front street.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS AND PICNIC PARTIES, a large and commodious steamer, capable of carrying 1,500 persons; also, a splendid Grove, furnished with platform, swings, tables, summer houses and two good springs on the premises. Apply at the office of N. R. Staten Island ferry ...

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY is offered as partner in a new cash enterprise; no patent right, or other humbug, but a sure thing—a fortune is certain. Only $1,000 required. Address, appointing a place of interview, R. O., box 148 Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE retail branch of a wholesale cash manufacturing business of established reputation. To the right party this is an unusual opportunity. Investigation invited.
HILTON & CO., 203 Broadway.

A FORTUNE.—FOR SALE, THE INTEREST OF A Retiring partner; reasons satisfactory; business manufacturing articles in general use, paying large profits, and cash at wholesale all seasons of the year. Only $5,000 or $6,000 capital required. Apply at 609 Broadway, room 33.
D. GEORGE.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A SAFE BUSINESS with a capital of $500 to $1,000. There will be more than double the investment cleared on the 4th of July alone, and at least $3,000 in three months. Apply to FORD & CO., 159 Front street.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A COMMISSION BUSIness, with $4,000, and no risk, as the proceeds will be in his own possession; will double in one year, and but very little time required. Address S. B. S., box 128 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—$3,000—IN A PROFITABLE cash business, well established. To a smart man this is a good, safe investment. Address, with real name, Profit, box 149 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $1,500, IN A good business on Broadway. One capable of taking charge of the cash and sales department; best of reference required. Address G. E. H., Herald office.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm of Osgood & Cooke, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Harry C. Cooke on his own account, at the store 16 Dey street.
CLINTON B. OSGOOD.
New York, June 22, 1864. HARRY C. COOKE.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A FANCY SOAP AND perfumery manufactory. Apply at 179 Grand street.

$200 IS ALL THE MONEY I HAVE; WOULD LIKE to join a party with the same amount in some light manufacturing business. Address Dix, 15 Laight street, N. Y.

$500.—WANTED, A MAN IN THE STEAM BOX manufacturing business as partner; sell all ten men can make, constantly employed, to cash customers; have saws, benches, belting, machinery, &c., and horse and wagon. Apply on the premises, 107 West Thirty second st.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED, TO BUY OUT THE interest of a retiring partner, who has to leave the city, in a new improved oil refinery, now coining money. A rare chance for investment. Address Benjamin, box 122 Herald office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EARLY CLOSING MOVE.—GROCERY AND TEA clerks attention.—A meeting of the Grocers' Clerks Early Closing Association will be held in Military Hall, 193 Bowery, on Monday evening next, June 27, at 8½ o'clock. All those having the cause at heart are earnestly invited to attend. By order,
JAMES CUSICK, President.
JOHN D. LUDLEY, Secretary.

MANAHATTA LODGE, NO. 489, F. & A. M.—BROTHERS, you are hereby notified to attend a special communication, to be held at the Masonic Temple, corner of Broome and Crosby streets, this (Friday) evening, June 24, at 8 o'clock precisely. By order of
HENRY W. HIBBARD, W. M.
CHAS. E. CASTLE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE BOSS BLUE STONE CUTTERS.—On and after Tuesday, July 5, the members of the Blue Stone Cutters and Flaggers Association have agreed to demand $3 per day. By order of
JOSEPH MORRISON, Sec. J. J. BERGEN, Chairman.

MEDICAL.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—CHARLES LUTZE, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Surgery, and over 17 years of successful practice in this city, guarantees a positive cure to any lady requiring special medical or surgical treatment ...

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, THREE cents per copy.

Volume XXIX ....No. 175

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—BEL DEMONIO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—ROSEDALE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—ALADDIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—TRYING IT ON—BOARDING SCHOOL—SKETCHES IN INDIA—PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN—PAT'S BLUNDERS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—RETURN OF THE WANDERER—HANDY ANDY—DRILLON KNIGHT—COUSIN LAMBKIN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 485 Broadway.—TOODLES—DESTINY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—TWO GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, ALBINOS, WHAT IS IT, MISS PAULINE CUSHMAN, &c., at all hours. LOVE IN LIVERY—PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK—At 11 A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—TAMING A BUTTERFLY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—CAMILLE.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, &c.—MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.

SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broadway.—ROBERT HELLER.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—STEREOPTICON.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

New York, Friday, June 24, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

There is nothing official or otherwise concerning the movements of the armies in Virginia yesterday. Mr. Stanton has issued no bulletin, and the telegraph is silent.

Despatches from headquarters, at five o'clock on Tuesday morning, state that on the day previous artillery firing on the right and picket skirmishing was going on at various points along the line, resulting in the wounding of a few men, but causing no change in the position. A battery stationed on an elevated piece of ground in front of Petersburg kept annoying one of our batteries on the left for some time, when it opened in return, one of the shells exploding in the midst of the men at the rebel guns, and causing a cessation of firing on their part.

Our despatches from Fortress Monroe to the 22d, describe the attack of the rebels, under Fitzhugh Lee and Hampton, at the White House. The charge of the enemy was driven back by the fire of the gunboat Commodore Morris and three others. The rebels attempted to intercept General Sheridan, but failed, as Sheridan with all his force arrived safely at White House, as we before reported.

The President and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox returned to Washington yesterday after their visit to City Point.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were highly important and interesting, comprising, among a variety of other matters, the passage by the Senate of the bill repealing the laws for the rendition of fugitive slaves and its action on the bill amendatory of the Enrolment act, and the passage in the House of the bill authorizing an additional loan of four hundred millions of dollars.

In the Senate the House Post Route bill and the bills remitting duties on goods imported for the Sanitary fairs and providing compensation to officers and soldiers for property sacrificed while in the discharge of their duties were passed. The House joint resolution making provision to fill the deficiency in the appropriation for payment of soldiers in the Western departments was adopted. A resolution requesting the President to revoke the order by which the circulation of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* in Kentucky has been prohibited was submitted by Mr. Powell and ordered to be printed. Bills were reported providing for bail to be granted by United States courts in certain cases of military arrest and prescribing the time within which indictments may be found in cases of persons charged with crime against the United States. Adverse reports were made on the bills to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims and to establish boards of commissioners to adjudicate on claims for property destroyed by the armies in the prosecution of the war. The bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave law was then taken up, and, after considerable discussion and unsuccessful efforts on the part of the opposition to amend, was passed, by twenty-seven yeas to twelve nays. The acts repealed by it are those of 1793 and 1850, the ones under which the national government has heretofore compelled the surrender to their masters of slaves escaping into the free States. The bill has already passed the House. Some time was spent, without any definite result, in a debate over a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to [illegible]

[illegible]

from the office he held. The accused was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000, Mr. Joseph Stuart, the bail of Kohnstamm, and Mr. E. V. Brown, attorney, becoming his securities. The examination before Commissioner Betts is postponed till to-morrow morning.

The special committee of the Common Council appointed to investigate the complaints against the city railroads held another meeting yesterday, and heard a number of complaints from various parties against the railroads. There was no one present willing to speak on behalf of the railroads, and the committee adjourned *sine die*.

The heat made itself most oppressively felt yesterday. The mercury did not run quite so high as on some days during the present season, yet the temperature was of a sultry, weakening character, much more difficult to bear than the hottest days of July or August. Eighty eight degrees was the highest point reached yesterday. We have already had the mercury at eighty-nine degrees without experiencing so much inconvenience.

A large meeting assembled last evening at the Academy of Music, in response to an appeal in aid of the Ladies' Home United States General Hospital for sick and wounded soldiers. Addresses were made by Revs. Dr. Foster, Henry Ward Beecher, James T. Brady and others. Ex Mayor Opdyke presided, and a number of prominent citizens and about one hundred and fifty invalid soldiers occupied seats upon the stage. The Academy was filled from pit to dome, and the amount realized must have reached several thousand dollars.

The Committee to make arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July met at Tammany Hall last night, E. F. Purdy in the chair, and A. T. Gallagher officiating as secretary. A number of sub committees were appointed, as well as an executive committee to supervise the entire arrangements, namely:—Douglas Taylor, D. E. Delavan, Isaac Bell, M. T. Brennan, James B. Nicholson and E. F. Purdy. The ceremonies will consist of an oration by Governor Seymour, the reading of the Declaration of Independence by John Clancy, a free feast and plenty of music.

The annual commencement of the New York University was held in Niblo's theatre yesterday morning, commencing at half-past ten o'clock. Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor of the University, presided, and opened the exercises with prayer. The exercises consisted of orations and addresses by the graduates, after which the ceremony of conferring degrees and distributing prizes was performed by the presiding officer.

In the case of William Wilkins vs. William P. Earle, of Earle's Hotel, in the Superior Court, before Judge Robertson, where the plaintiff sued to recover $21,610, which he alleges was stolen from the defendant's safe, while placed there for safe keeping, the jury brought in a verdict yesterday for the plaintiff for the full amount.

In the Superior Court, before Judge McCunn, the case of Dolby vs. Williams was on trial yesterday. The plaintiff sued to recover a balance due on account of several head of cattle sold the defendant in 1857. The defence set up was that the debt had been forgiven, in consequence of the plaintiff having signed, with other creditors, a composition deed. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $16,000, and the Court allowed $500 counsel fee.

Henry Horstein, proprietor of a millinery store in Grand street, obtained a verdict of $2,500 against the city yesterday, in the Superior Court, before Judge McCunn, for injuries sustained by the July rioters breaking into his place and carrying off his goods.

Thomas Thatcher, a provision merchant, who was expelled from the New York Commercial Association, in consequence of a certain transaction in hams, applied to Judge Miller, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, for a mandamus compelling the Board of Managers to restore him to membership. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

[illegible]

sippi were all that were left of it in Congress. Breckinridge and the Mississippi man joined the rebel ranks. Cox, Ben Wood and Vallandigham had not the courage to do that, but remained in Congress and voted against all war appropriations. Beyond this they were never heard of. There were no democratic politicians then. The democratic papers, like the *Day Book* and *News*, were suppressed. The *Journal of Commerce* was denied the mails. The independent press, led by the HERALD, managed the conservative party and supported the war, while condemning the radical tendencies of the administration. When the elections of 1862 came off the independent press controlled them and rebuked the administration by carrying all the Central States by large conservative majorities. The HERALD forced Governor Seymour to stand upon a war platform, and he was elected as a war candidate. Fernando Wood then owned part of the *World*, which was at that time a war paper. Knowing that he would be defeated in his own district, he changed his residence to the Metropolitan Hotel, and ran for Congress in a strong democratic district, having bought off all opposition. Ben. Wood put his peace principles in his pocket and took his check book out of his pocket, and so secured a place on the conservative ticket. That ticket was elected throughout, and the two Woods went in with it, as the scum sweeps along with the current. There were no peace candidates then, for all the successful men were chosen as war men. In the face of these facts the *Daily News* has the impudence to claim that election as a triumph of the peace party.

As soon as the election of 1862 was over the democratic politicians began to sneak out of their holes. They knew that the independent press had gained the election; but this did not prevent their boasting that it was the work of their own hands. The usual bargaining and selling at once began. The cry of peace commenced to be heard. Fernando Wood sold out of the *World* and revived the *Daily News*. Peace candidates were put in the field for 1863. Predictions were loudly uttered that they would succeed, because the conservatives had succeeded in 1862. What was the result? The peace candidates were everywhere defeated. Vallandigham, the leader of the gang, received an especial quietus, although the misconduct of the administration towards him had secured him the sympathy of many who detested his principles. Now, what record could be clearer than that of these two elections? Is it not plain that if the Woods had run as peace men in 1862 they would have been as badly whipped as Vallandigham was in 1863? Is it not plain also that they dodged the peace question in 1862, in order to get elected to Con- [illegible]

Speculation—The Price of Gold.

Congress recently gave the world the measure of its wisdom by passing a bill to prevent fluctuation in the price of gold and exchange. From the moment that this bill became a law and went into effect there were the most remarkable fluctuations in the price of gold ever seen. The law, intended to fix and hold gold at its natural relation with the national currency, set it loose at once from every possible relation, and no one knew where it was. Gold was worth any price a broker chose to put upon his bulletin, and of course had no price. When a man started from Trinity church he did not know what gold might get to before he should reach Pearl street, and was afraid to buy at any price; for in ten minutes more it might fall flat. If any accident should suddenly nullify and destroy the centre of gravity, the confusion in the world of articles flying hither and thither and fragments of matter going in unaccustomed directions would not be greater than was the confusion made by the Gold bill in Wall street.

And this sudden change was entirely due to that very speculation which the bill aimed to destroy. Brought to a distinct and practical test, the price of gold had really suffered no change. On yesterday two gentlemen, the Messrs. Blankman, holders of a large amount of gold, desirous to take advantage of the supposed high prices, went to Wall street to sell. They found that only two brokers were disposed to operate in the precious metal at all. They called upon one of these. He was buying gold in small amounts at 210 and selling it at 216. What was the price of gold at that establishment? Our travellers announced that they had gold to sell. "How much?" "Two hundred and eighty thousand dollars." "They would have to see the head of the house," and were shown to his private room. Informed of the state of the case, the head of the house admitted that he was paying 210, but could not pay it for that amount. He "was sure that gold couldn't keep up, that it would certainly be below two hundred to-morrow," and, in fact, this good natured tradesman preferred, rather than buy the gold, to recommend his customers to his neighbor. So the two gentlemen went to the other broker. He also was buying at 210 and selling at 216, and was as little anxious to buy a large sum at his own price as his neighbor had been. He "knew that gold would be below two hundred to-morrow." Well, if it was to fall, the two gentlemen would like to sell now on the best terms they could get. "What would he give?" He "didn't know. He would prefer not to buy it at all." As there was no third broker for the gentlemen to be commended to, they were merely bowed out, and left Wall street somewhat enlightened as to what is not the price of [illegible]

ARREST OF NAVY CONTRACTORS AND AGENTS.—But a few days since the United States Marshal of Boston arrested two or three navy contractors. Marshal Murray, night before last, in order that New York might keep pace with Boston in the eventful deeds of the times, placed Mr. Isaac Henderson, one of the proprietors of the *Evening Post*, and Navy Agent of this port, under arrest. This, we understand, is only the commencement of this kind of work that is to be done. Other important personages, we are informed, are soon to follow their fate. All this is but the result of the Cabinet quarrel that has been going on for the last two years. It likewise throws additional light upon the recent spicy communications between Thurlow Weed and the radicals, and leaves Mr. Weed, at the present condition of affairs, master of the field.

It is somewhat amusing to see the different factions in the republican party showing each other up just now, and exhibiting their dirty linen to the gaze of the public, and that too in advance of the assembling of the Chicago Convention. The usual course has been for the parties to wait until after both sides have nominated their candidates, and then for each side to show up the deformities of their opponents. But it seems that the republican party could not wait for the democrats to nominate their candidate, but have come out with their family matters beforehand. They have thus saved the democracy the trouble of searching out the facts and bringing them to light. The fact of this matter is, the incoherent elements of President Lincoln's Cabinet have worked the affairs of the party into such a state that even the cohesive power of public plunder no longer holds them together. Each faction is determined to have all the fat pickings or none. Hence the grand *exposé* that is going on just now. Each member of the Cabinet is endeavoring to run the party team to suit himself, and they are all, therefore, quarrelling like cats and dogs over an old bone already stripped of the meat. Each Cabinet minister is doing all that he can to bring some other member into bad repute, and that is taken up by the followers, adherents and friends of the respective Cabinet ministers.

The wrangle and fight are daily extending and becoming more bitter. Arrests have already commenced, and as some of the fruits retaliation is threatened, and will no doubt be carried out to the fullest extent. Thus far the State Department has got the upper hand of all the other bureaus. But these acts are nothing compared with the important and decidedly interesting developments of the rottenness of the administration. If the opposite party had made these statements they would have had but little effect upon the rank and file of the republican party. But now that they [illegible]

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Return of the President from General Grant's Headquarters.

Passage of the Four Hundred Million Loan Bill by the House.

The Fugitive Slave Laws Repealed by Congress.

Important Action of the Senate on the Draft Question.

The Government Authorized to Draft for One Year's Service,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1864.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

President Lincoln, accompanied by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox, returned to-day from General Grant's headquarters on James river.

PASSAGE OF THE FOUR HUNDRED MILLION LOAN BILL BY THE HOUSE.

The House spent nearly the whole of to-day's sitting on the Loan bill, which was finally passed pretty much as it came from the Committee of Ways and Means. A substitute to the first section, presented by Mr. Stevens, having been adopted in committee, though rejected afterwards in the House, nullified the action yesterday striking out the exemption from State and municipal taxation, and no vote was taken on it in the House. The new bonds, like the others, are not subject to local taxation. The speech of Mr. Pomeroy, of New York, in support of his substitute for the second section, which looked to an early return to a specie basis, attracted much attention, and was an able effort. On the other hand Mr. Stevens contends that there is too much specie in the present system, and desires that no more securities with interest payable in gold shall be issued. The committee favored both, and the House concurred with neither.

THE RIVAL DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

It appears that there are two democratic national committees, the one of which Mr. Belmont is chairman, and another of which Thos. B. Florence, of this city, is chairman, both claiming to be the legitimate representatives of the national democracy. The latter has called a meeting of his committee in this city on the 30th inst., as the call says, to consider matters of importance to the welfare of the party. It is understood that it is the intention of the Florence committee to try to harmonize the discordant elements of which the party is composed, so as to secure combined action in the pending Presidential election.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC PEACE MEETING.

On consultation, the leading peace democrats here and in Congress have determined to postpone the proposed peace meeting in New York until August, in consequence of the prolonged sitting of the present Congress and the [illegible]

[illegible]

against the government for injury and destruction of property by the Army of the United States, or by military authority, during the rebellion.

THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS, ETC.

Also adversely on the House bill to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims and provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermaster's stores and the subsistence of the army.

INDICTMENT OF PERSONS CHARGED WITH CRIME.

Mr. HARRIS, (rep.) of N. Y., reported the bill prescribing the time within which indictments may be found against persons charged with crime against the laws of the United States.

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAWS.

The House bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave law came up as the special order.

Mr. DAVIS, (opp.) of Ky., addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the measure. He said it was a declared object of the law to return slaves to their masters. This was clearly the intention of the framers of the constitution; and it was an end of the question to say that these men intended to say that those provisions were intended to embrace slaves. "Persons bound to service or labor," was intended to mean African slaves. He argued that the Fugitive Slave bill was entirely within the scope of the constitution, and quoted largely to show that the framers of the constitution intended that fugitive slaves should be rendered up. Otherwise, he said, Virginia and other slave States would have never given up their imperial reign over the territory which since that time has spread so widely. The men of that day, who have marched through the storms of the Revolution, accepted this grade in good faith, and not a man of them to-day, if they could return to the earth, would have a soul which would not revolt at the outrage on good faith about to be perpetrated. That this measure proposed now was only another among the accumulating evidences of the degeneracy of the present civilization, and that any man understanding the history of this provision for the return of slave property and having sworn to support the constitution, could recklessly urge the repeal of these constitutional guarantees, was of those instances of moral profligacy and depravity which could not be fathomed by the most degenerate of men. While the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) cries aloud against the injuries done to the poor and oppressed African; he could show as he had heretofore shown, that New England had adhered to slave labor as long as she could make profit of it, and until she found that her climate was too rigid for it to be made profitable. Then she resorted to white labor as more profitable. We all know, however that New England continued the slave trade and the smuggling of slaves into Louisiana and the lower Mississippi after the law prohibiting the slave trade went into effect. Mr. Davis then proceeded to show the inconsistency of those who, while contending for the equality of the African race, expelled them socially. For his part, every emotion of his soul and every pulsation of his heart admonished him that he was of a superior race to the negro. The Senator from Massachusetts professes to believe the contrary. Why, then, as he is a bachelor, has he not selected one of Africa's sable daughters and led her to the altar? (Laughter.)

Mr. SAULSBURY, (opp.) of Del., moved the following as a substitute for the bill:—

That no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due, and Congress shall pass all necessary and proper laws for the rendition of all such persons.

Mr. SAULSBURY made an earnest appeal to the Senate to delay action upon this great question of changing our organic law until the country should get over its great national strife and men's heads became cool. He insisted that this was no time to agitate such a question as repealing this law.

Mr. Saulsbury's amendment was rejected—yeas 9, nays 29.

Mr. JOHNSON, (opp.) of Md., move to strike out the following clause:—

That sections three and four of an act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, passed February 12, 1793."

Rejected—22 to 17.

The bill was then passed—yeas 27, nays 12—as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Dixon, Foot, Grimes Hale, Harlan, Harris, Hicks, Howard, Howe, Lane of Ind., Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle and Willey.

It is as follows, and only needs the signature of the President:—

That sections three and four of an act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, passed February 12, 1793," and an act entitled "An act to amend and supplementary to the act entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, passed February 12, 1793, passed September, 1850," be and the same are hereby repealed.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

The motion to reconsider the bill passed yesterday to prevent military interference in elections was taken up.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., said that in time of war it was not competent to allow an open enemy of the United States to have the privileges of a State election. He held that the laws of the United States were and should be supreme in a time of war. This, though called a dangerous power must in times of war be exercised, though it might be liable to abuse. What great power was not?

Mr. JOHNSON, (opp.) of Md., said if the Senator's doctrine prevailed he did not see how it mattered whether this rebellion was put down or not. He never heard before that the United States had a right to interfere with the elective franchise. Such principles announced in England would be considered as toppling over their institutions. Such a thing as military interference in elections had not been heard of in England since the time of Henry VIII. Such a doctrine as this, if maintained, would subject us to the scorn of the statesmen of every enlightened nation of Europe. In the name of God and the spirits of our fathers, who gave us these institutions, may we be protected from such a doctrine and policy. A Presidential election was close at hand, and if he voted he expected to exercise his own judgment. But some man with the stars upon him and clothed with a little brief authority under the Senator's doctrine might want some other than the man of my choice elected, and, although he does not compel me to vote for his candidate, he says, "You can't vote at all, because you are a disloyal man." Are not such doctrines abhorrent to every idea which American citizens have heretofore entertained of American freedom? The bill, as it stood, went further than he thought it should; but he implored the Senate not to go a step further, that we might be saved from the rule of a military despotism.

Mr. HOWARD replied that the Senator had taken the extraordinary ground that the government, in undertaking to decide who are its enemies, subjected itself to the scorn of the States of the Old World, and especially that beautiful government of Great Britain, which he lauded so much. It was clearly the province of the government to determine who its enemies were. This was not the province of a State.

Without concluding, Mr. Howard gave way, and at half-past four o'clock the Senate took a recess until seven.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. GRIMES called up the House bill incorporating the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, and it was passed.

The bill incorporating the Colored Catholic Male Benevolent Society of Washington was also passed.

THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE OF THE ENROLMENT ACT.

The bill of Mr. MORGAN, (rep.) of N. Y., repealing the three hundred dollar commutation clause was then taken up by a vote of 26 to 10.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., moved an amendment, which he briefly advocated, providing that the draft be for the period of one year. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 12 to 18.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., moved an amendment providing that the draft be for not less than one nor more than four years.

Mr. WADE, (rep.) of Ohio, was not willing to give discretion to the military authority. If we drafted for one year it would be much more easy to get soldiers. He therefore favored this proposition to draft men for a short period.

Mr. JOHNSON said the two propositions now before the Senate were, first, that the Secretary should be allowed to call for men for a period not exceeding one year; second, for any period not exceeding three years.

The amendment of Mr. Chandler was rejected—yeas 16, nays 22.

Mr. MORGAN then offered an amendment to the Enrolment bill, providing that in future calls the government may call for a term not exceeding one year.

Mr. WADE favored the idea of calling out these men for a limited period, in order to reinforce our veterans in the field. He stated instances to show that green soldiers fought as well alongside of veterans as veterans themselves.

Mr. WILSON said that the Secretary of War desired that we should repeal the commutation clause. The rebels had destroyed everything they had. He wanted to fill our armies with true and brave men, and at the same time save manufactures and commerce. In filling our armies we should exercise our reason and not injure any interest of the country. Everything taught him that our laws should bear as lightly as possible upon our people. He believed that in ninety days we could put five men into the field to one for three years. So believing, he advocated a draft for one year, and not for the purpose, as had been indicated, of saving his section of the country from the burthens of the draft. He hoped that after the vote in the Senate and the manifestation at the other end of the Capitol the Senate would not do what the country would consider a hard thing.

Mr. SPRAGUE, (rep.) of R. I., argued that we should be governed somewhat by the policy of the Secretary of War, who believed that he had authority to draft for one year. But the real difficulty was that men could not be procured while the commutation clause stood in the way. It seemed to him that the views of the President and Secretary of War should be regarded.

The question was taken on Mr. Morgan's amendment, and was adopted by a vote of 25 yeas against 14 nays, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Hale, Harris, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Powell, Richardson, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Carlile, Chandler, Conness, Davis, Foster, Grimes, McDougall, Ramsay, Riddle, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Wilkinson.

Mr. COLLAMER offered an amendment, which he explained, saying as the law stood the drafted man had to pay such sum as the Secretary of War fixed for the procuration of a substitute, not exceeding three hundred dollars. He proposed that the sum be fixed at five hundred dollars. There was no necessity for repealing that part of the statute which permitted a drafted man to procure a substitute.

Mr. SHERMAN remarked that as the Senate had just limited the draft for one year, he thought it no hardship to say the drafted man should serve for one year or procure a substitute. The commutation money had been greatly wasted. Experience had shown that officers of the government had been cheated. It had occurred in many instances that twenty-four hours after they had procured a substitute, they not only lost the drafted man and the substitute, but the money besides. The draft should be strictly and fairly enforced—a thing which the gentlemen at the other end of the avenue had never yet done, and it should be done without delay, without excuse and irrespective of threats or mobs. The government wanted more men, not more money.

Mr. HOWE, (rep.) of Wis., said the money would not answer for one man unless it answered for every man. All know that with money alone the war could not be carried on. The commutation clause had stood in the way of our success from the beginning of the war until now. He would not vote to exempt any man for money. A drafted man could engage a substitute just as well as the Secretary of War for him. We were in the fourth year of the war, contending day after day as to whether we would or not, with sad experience before us, allow a man with more money than courage to commute for military service. We ought to clothe the government with such authority as to call every able bodied man to the achievement of victory at the tap of the drum.

Mr. DAVIS, (opp.) of Ky., believed a war could not be very long continued against the feelings and judgment of the people and the will of the masses; and when they see a vast expenditure of treasure and blood they shrink back appalled from the contemplation of a continuous prosecution of hostilities. A change had come over the spirit of the majority of the loyal people of the United States, and they desired to bring the war to a close. They had seen the powers of the government grossly perverted, threatening their liberties. This was the deep conviction of the people, and it was not strange it should be so. At the commencement of the war he was a coercionist, but he was not one now. There were two thermometers—one in Congress and in the Executive Departments and the other in the people. A million of men have perished in this war or been permanently disabled. The public debt is twenty five hundred millions of dollars, and if the war be continued another year, eight hundred millions of debt will be added. With the perversion of the objects of the war and the usurpation of power, with all the perils it has brought upon the constitution and popular rights, he would prefer a thousand fold peace to the continuance of the war. For the reasons he had given he was in favor of subordinating this war to the will of the people. Congress, and not the President, was entrusted with the power to bring it to a close. He would say to Kentucky the time has come when this bloody, destructive and revolutionary policy should stop, and that the people, the masters of the government, to rise in their majesty and take affairs in their own hands.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (opp.) of Ind., believed if a proper policy were adopted by the government the three hundred dollar commutation clause would procure a soldier for one year more readily and with much less hostility than any other measure of the draft.

Mr. HOWARD said Congress had made a mistake in allowing any person to purchase his exemption from service by the mere payment of money. By misrepresentation and stump eloquence those who were opposed to the war had sought to make the law odious until they had almost produced civil war. He was in favor of calling out every able bodied man whom the draft could reach. We should bear up with all reverses, never forgetting the value of our cause, and on all occasions exhibit a manly, patriotic, heroic spirit. He was much pained at the speech of the Senator from Kentucky, and to see him tottering, breaking down and giving up the hope of the contest, and expressing his willingness to make terms with the rebels. Was the Senator willing to make terms with the rebels? Was the Senator willing to get upon his knees to Jeff. Davis and accept from him any terms of settlement of this controversy in order to prevent the further shedding of blood? The rebels had not the slightest disposition to make terms short of the acknowledgment of their independence. Was the Senator willing to acknowledge a military despotism and perpetual war? Was he prepared for a divided empire and divided power? Was he disposed to break down the whole system of States and destroy a once proud American name and humble it to British manufacturing interests? In the name of God was there an American citizen who was willing, for the sake of a temporary and delusive peace, to succumb to the accursed rebels? With courage and endurance we should forever subdue the traitors. He thought the Senator was acting under a delusion. As for his constituents they were for the war cost what it might, and end when it might.

Mr. DAVIS replied, saying, although he had worshipped the Union, which was the altar upon which he had poured out his heart's affections, yet he was more ardently devoted to liberty, which he preferred to a constitution and Union struck down by military despotism. Had not the present Executive given his deliberate and well considered sanction to the revolutionary movement of the South? He referred to Senator Wade, as having as strong a mind and pure a heart as any man belonging to this body, and quoted from the remarks of the Senator to show that the latter had said a people had the right to change their executive form of government, and that the attempt to forcibly hold them in the Union would be subversive of the principles of the government under which we live. He (Mr. Davis) did not go so far as the President. He maintained the right of revolution only when wrongs cannot be redressed by peaceful remedy. He would never yield to the despotism of Jeff. Davis or that of Abraham Lincoln. The fervent wish of his heart was to overthrow both.

Mr. RICHARDSON, (opp.) of Ill., said some remarks from the Senator from Michigan merited a reply. The Senator was in part responsible for rejoicing the three hundred dollar clause in the Enrolment act. If, as the Senator remarked, the act made the poor fight the battles of the country while the rich could be exempted, the Senator and his associates were responsible. He was not disposed, at the command of the President, to change the policy of allowing no man to escape the draft. He was for enforcing the law on the Executive and all other high officials. When those who oppose the administration were told they ought not to discuss the subject brought before them, but remain silent, he would remark that the President himself had set them the example of discussion on measures connected with the war. In 1848 Mr. Lincoln, as a member of the House of Representatives, opposed the Mexican war as unnecessary and unconstitutionally commenced by the President. He believed that the war would have been ended long ago if wisdom had controlled its management. He did not agree with the Senator from Michigan that the war should be perpetual. Again he planted himself behind the President, who said, in his inaugural message, that the war must terminate and we must have compromise at last. How did the Senator know the rebels were unwilling to lay down their arms in prospect of peace?

Mr. HOWARD explained he would not receive any propositions for peace unless the rebels would lay down their arms and submit peacefully, honestly and frankly to the authority of the United States.

Mr. RICHARDSON did not know how the Senator could arrive at the facts unless he could receive propositions from the rebels. How would it degrade us to propose to them to lay down their arms and come back to the old flag and Union which our fathers gave them?

Mr. HOWARD, in reply to some remarks from Mr. Richardson, said he was in favor of the Monroe doctrine, and if the Senator and his party would go with him, they would be willing to try the title to Mexico with Monsieur Crapeau.

Mr. RICHARDSON replied that the opinions of the Senator were worth nothing to him. He went for no man, now or hereafter, who was in favor of dividing and splitting up the country, and who was disposed to defraud us in the eyes of Europe. When we, Mr. Richardson said, place our President in the White House next March, we will make propositions of peace to the rebels, and if they do not come back willingly we will force them to do so. You will not.

Mr. HOWARD said—We will.

Mr. RICHARDSON said—You have not. He then continued at length to review the conduct of President Lincoln, than whom none had been such a weathercock to show the shifting of the wind, when it required the skill and steady hand of a statesman to guide the ship of state over the sea of troubles into the port of safety. The great Powers of Europe would not wait longer than one more campaign, and he would do them the justice to say that they had acted with marked forbearance in not before recognizing the Southern confederacy. You must conquer in this campaign, or the people will not sustain the war.

Mr. WILSON (in his seat)—You are not authorized to speak for the people of the United States.

Mr. HOWARD remarked the Senator was certainly not authorized to speak for the people of Michigan.

Mr. RICHARDSON said the Senator himself was the witness who remarked we cannot win unless we force them. Such a declaration had been made by half a dozen Senators.

Mr. HOWARD said the Senator was totally mistaken, and repeated that the loyal people will fight out this war to the bitter end, even if this end shall not be reached for a fourth of a century.

Mr. RICHARDSON asked then why talk about passing this bill? In referring to the events of the war he said the policy pursued involved the destination of the people, and contrasted our vast prosperous condition with the present deplorable condition of the country. He intended to vote against the repeal of the commutation clause, and they could make the worst of it. For one, he should do whatever lay in his power to relieve the present weak and imbecile Executive from his position. We could not be worsted by any change. He wanted Lincoln to come back to Illinois, as he told good jokes. In times like these thoughts should be turned to something else than jokes and anecdotes.

Mr. FOOT, (rep.) of Vt., said he was aware that the Senate was weary. He had intended to reply to the Senator from Kentucky; but if the Senate would take the question he would forbear making any remarks.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, (opp.) of Cal., moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. FOOT said he desired no adjournment on his account. It was too sadly true that our country was involved in a war of self-defence and for the preservation of republican liberty against a causeless and unprovoked rebellion. "Shall we surrender?" was a question asked to-night. The true and loyal people had long since made up their minds. They had taken their stand and declared this republic shall live, cost what it may, and that the instigating cause must die out with it, so that it may never again plague the people and endanger their liberties, though the trial may be long and severe and the contest wax hotter, and the sacrifice great indeed, the stake at issue is greater still. Whatever may be the cost and sacrifice, it will be infinitely less than the loss and sacrifice of leaving the Union. With its salvation all that is valuable will be saved. With its loss all that is desirable on earth will be lost. But who brought all this horror and misery upon us? Who are answerable for it before the tribunals of God and man? Treason, rank, bold, audacious treason, plunged your country into all the horrors of civil war. It left us no other alternative than national abasement, dishonor and degradation. It tendered the issue of battle. By that issue treason itself shall abide. There can be no terms of compromise against traitors in arms except their complete overthrow and submission to the laws and ample security to keep the peace. Talk of compromise with such a foe at such a time! Compromise with our right to exist as a nation! Compromise that we shall subdue the rebels or that they shall subdue us! Negotiate! With whom? With armed traitors, who are seeking the very life of the nation which gave them birth, and who laugh to scorn every effort to bring them to peace! It was degrading to every patriotic mind. The only course was to use every means to put down the rebellion. This Union, with all its constitutional blessings, must be preserved. This most foul rebellion, worse than the world had ever seen, must be put down at all sacrifice. More men are wanted—more will be had. You have only to make the call and they will not be found wanting. The day of the country's necessities. As to his own State of Vermont, she is firm in courage and fortitude as her own everlasting hills. Although she has paid more than her full measure, she will make further contributions to save our liberties, and that is the spirit and determination of every loyal State. He repeated this rebellion will be put down. Such was his firm faith in the patriotism of the people.

Mr. MCDOUGALL spoke of the general merits of the question pending, saying that it was not by the payment of large sums that men were brought into the field.

Mr. SAULSBURY remarked that if he was governed by party considerations he should be glad to see the bill before them passed. It would aid more the public speculation and weight of the power. He believed there were hundreds of thousands of men who would die on their own hearth-stones before they would be dragged into the army, because they could not obtain the money to exempt themselves from service. Why fix the amount of exemption so high that nineteen twentieths cannot pay it. He trusted, for the peace and harmony of the country, that the Senate would not strike out the commutation clause or raise the sum to five hundred dollars.

Mr. SAULSBURY called this a fratricidal war, mixed with the cup of bitterness. With the policy pursued we were no nearer the end than when we commenced. No people scattered over such an extensive country as that of the South had ever been conquered when the cry was "no compromise."

The question was taken on Mr. Collamer's amendment, and it was rejected.

The bill was then amended and passed by a vote of 24 yeas against 7 nays, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey and Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, McDougall, Powell, Richardson, Riddle and Saulsbury.

The bill provides that so much of the Enrolment act of March 3, 1863, and the acts amendatory thereof, as authorizes the discharge of any drafted person from liability to military service by reason of the payment of three hundred dollars for the procuration of a substitute, be repealed; provided that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter the provisions of existing laws relative to persons actually furnishing substitutes. The second section provides that in all calls for drafts hereafter made under the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and the acts amendatory thereof, the same may be made for such term of time as the President shall direct, not exceeding one year. Section three provides that the number of men furnished from any district for the service of the United States beyond and above its quota on calls heretofore made, and the term of service of such men, shall be considered and allowed to said districts. Section four provides that no person drafted on future calls, or who shall volunteer to fill the same, shall be liable to be again drafted until the existing enrolment shall be exhausted.

At half-past twelve the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1864.

BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Among the bills passed this morning relating to the District of Columbia was one authorizing a new street in Washington city, to be called Colfax street.

The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the law of March, 1863, which extends the time within which patentees who have neglected it may pay the final balance fees within six months from the passage of this act to secure their patents.

THE BOUNTY FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. TRACY, (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency and propriety of reporting a bill giving to soldiers who volunteered for less than three years and not less than nine months the same bounty as is allowed by existing laws, &c. This refers to those who have died or may die in line of duty.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., said the committee was instructed to the same effect by his (Mr. Fenton's) resolution three or four weeks ago; but he had no objection to the committee again being instructed, and he hoped it would have a good result.

The resolution was adopted.

THE NEW LOAN BILL.

The House, in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, resumed the consideration of the new Loan bill.

Mr. BROOKS, (opp.) of N. Y., called attention to the fact that the bill provides one per centum for the necessary expenses of engraving, printing, preparing and issuing the United States notes, Treasury notes, fractional notes and bonds, and of disposing of the same to subscribers and purchasers. He said that only a few days ago four hundred and forty thousand dollars was appropriated for similar purposes; and as the whole amount to be printed under this bill was six hundred and fourteen millions of dollars, the one per centum would make a sum total of over four millions. It could be done for a great deal less. He himself would print the public money for one-tenth of that sum.

On motion of Mr. BROOKS, an amendment was made that the imprint of the seal of the Treasury Department shall be made in a room apart from the Printing Bureau.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of N. Y., offered the following as a substitute for the second section of the bill:—

That the Secretary of the Treasury may issue, upon the credit of the United States, bonds of any denomination, not less than one hundred dollars, payable in lawful money, three years from the date thereof, and bearing interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in lawful money, and may receive at par therefor the lawful money of the United States, Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness or certificates of deposit issued under any act of Congress.

And the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the total amount of bonds authorized by the first and second sections of this act, shall issue at par, in redemption of any outstanding notes, certificates of deposit or certificates of indebtedness, of the United States, bonds similar to those therein before in this second section authorized, in denominations of not less than one hundred dollars, or of like denominations, similar to those authorized by the first section, and payable five years from date, with interest at six per centum.

And the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized to issue, in lieu of any bonds heretofore authorized by law and not now issued in pursuance thereof, bonds similar to and in the denominations hereby authorized.

All Treasury notes other than United States notes shall cease to be a legal tender in the payment of public or private indebtedness on and after the first day of October, 1864, and no Treasury notes made legal tender, other than United States notes, shall hereafter be issued or reissued, nor shall the total amount of United States notes, issued or to be issued, ever exceed four hundred millions of dollars, and such additional sum, not exceeding fifty millions of dollars, as may be temporarily required for the redemption of a temporary loan.

Mr. POMEROY said that the present advance in gold is not the result of speculation, and is not to be obviated by temporary expedients, but by a return in practice, as well as in theory, to the policy of gold values established in 1862. With the amount of paper money in circulation, the issuing of interest-bearing notes would add nothing to the aggregate value of paper money, and could only make mischief. The policy of 1862, of adhering to gold values, must be returned to or the theory advocated by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means (Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania), adopted, namely, repudiating the payment of interest in gold, and relying entirely upon the issue of government paper. The effect of the present inflation must soon become ruinous to the masses of the people. The fatal mistake of the Secretary of the Treasury has been in abandoning the popular six per cent five twenty loan, and attempting to float a five per cent bond, and upon its failure resorting to interest-bearing legal tender, and on the part of Congress in not speedily supplying an efficient system of taxation. It was, however, still possible, by adhering to correct natural laws, to restore the credit of the country to a healthy condition.

Mr. HOOPER, (rep.) of Mass., briefly replied. He expressed the hope that the substitute offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Pomeroy) would not be adopted. He thought that there was a great deal of danger in accepting such an important proposition in this hasty way. He knew that the Secretary of the Treasury had sleepless nights over this bill.

Mr. BROOKS said that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Hooper) wished to give this bill the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury. He (Mr. Brooks) held in his hands three distinct bills, and he wanted to know which was the proper one.

Mr. HOOPER replied:—The bill now under consideration was based on that sent hither from the Secretary of the Treasury, and was the same bill, with some slight alterations.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that there were essential changes.

Mr. HOOPER would like the gentleman to point out one.

Mr. BROOKS said that the third bill was from the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HOOPER replied that the chairman reported his substitute on his own responsibility.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., said he did not agree with the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means, and hence he had offered a substitute for the first section of the bill.

The question having being taken, the substitute of Mr. Pomeroy for the second section of the bill, as given above, was adopted, by yeas 65, nays 42.

Mr. STEVENS said, while advocating his amendment, that those who attribute the rise in gold to gambling are poor statesmen. Instead of passing the Gold bill to restrain speculations, it would be better to take away the demand for gold; for no bill could reduce it a cent. The Secretary of the Treasury had said, in his wisdom, that the principal of the five twenties is payable in coin; but the courts in three States had not so decided.

Mr. SPAULDING, (rep.) of Ohio, said he had a conversation with the Secretary of the Treasury, who believes the payment of the principal is to be in gold.

Mr. STEVENS replied that such was not the law, which says that the interest is payable in coin, and is silent about the principal. The latter is payable in currency. He briefly replied to Mr. Pomeroy, showing that the Committee of Ways and Means had faithfully performed their duty in providing the bills necessary for revenue, and then expressed the opinion that all the trouble rose from the extraordinary demand for gold; for gold is not now currency. In 1862, the banks failing to loan the government money, we were driven to the necessity of issuing legal tenders. No system ever worked better in this or any other country. He supposed that specie payments would not be resumed for ten years to come. During the great Napoleonic war the Bank of England suspended specie payments from 1796 to 1822. Whoever looks for a more speedy resumption in this country was, in his judgment not wise, and had studied history to but little profit. He deprecated the present policy of paying the interest of the debt in gold, and asserted that if this should continue with an increase of debt the government would fail. It was a fatal policy, which rests like an incubus upon us, and gold would continue to go up, as he long predicted, until the government cannot procure the coin. It was to save the country from repudiation that he then explained the character of his amendment, which was to authorize the borrowing of four hundred millions of dollars, and to issue these for coupon or registered bonds of the United States, redeemable at the pleasure of the government after any period not less than five nor more than forty years; and, if deemed expedient, made payable at any period not more than twenty years from date, payable in coin. Such bonds are to be of such denominations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, not less than fifty dollars, and bear an annual interest not exceeding eight per centum, payable semi-annually in currency.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., expressed his surprise at the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and said, in the course of his remarks, if the interest was to be paid in currency, the interest would double or treble as the currency decreased in value. He did not believe we could continue to carry on the war at this extraordinary rate of expenditure. But this remark was not applicable to the present year or the year thereafter. With the passage of the revenue bills now pending we shall have ample security for getting money enough and paying as we go our interest on bonds and other securities.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., said he had not intended to speak on the question. He now felt a desire to do so, and hoped the bill would go over till to-morrow in order that he might have that opportunity. He believed, and thought he could demonstrate that the position of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was unsound and fraught with mischief towards the credit and finances of the country.

Mr. DAVIS, (rep.) of N. Y., in the course of his remarks said, as a final proposition, he would sustain the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania; but we have to deal with facts as they are. The country has been

[illegible]

Shocking Case of Brutality to a Little Girl.

[illegible]

Aid for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

[illegible]

City Intelligence.

[illegible]

Personal Intelligence.

[illegible]

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1864.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, WITH three windows, for $4, and a back Room for $3, will be let, furnished, without board, to gentlemen only, at 113 West Tenth street.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR, PARLOR, two Bedrooms and Kitchen, at 168 East Thirty-first street, near Second avenue. Rent $16 per month. Apply on the premises.

A NEATLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN EIGHTH street three blocks from Broadway to let for three years, at $1,500. Possession July 1. Will be let only to a responsible party. Inquire of Dr. MYERS, 493 Broadway, second floor.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A SUIT OF FURnished Rooms, or single, at from $1 50 to $3 to gents, without board; has modern improvements; family small. Apply at 107 Prince street, second block west of Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—FURNISHED IF desired at Westport, Connecticut; two hours' ride from New York; pleasantly located, near the water; house contains ten rooms; fine yard, garden, fruit and water; terms reasonable for the summer months or year. Inquire at 220 Front street.

FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT BOARD, WANTED—By a young man; must be in the Ninth ward. Inquire at Swart's drug store, corner of Greenwich and Hammond streets.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THREE STORY, high stoop, nineteen, till May next; $100 per month, in advance; also English basement, $70 per month. Furniture elegant and complete. Permits from B. H. TAYLOR, No. 5 Pine street.

FOR RENT IN MILFORD, CONN.—THE PROPERTY known as Merwin's Hotel, with a portion of its Furniture. To parties competent and desiring a country hotel on the Sound this place offers good inducements. Apply to GEO. A. MERWIN, 212 Washington street.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS—LARGE OR SMALL, to let, without board, to single gentlemen only, in a small private family, at 179 West Twenty-first street. Gas and bath. Location good, and convenient to cars and stages.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY.—NOS. 53 AND 55 Prince street. To let, large Rooms, with extra light, Power Steam, Hoistway and Heating Pipes. A large Basement in same building, 50x100 feet, lighted with skylights. Apply to E. O. MOORE, on the premises.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY. A large Room, well lighted, ventilated rear, and neatly ceiled; 1 to 10 horse power. Also the Basement. 253, and opposite Earle's Hotel. Apply to P. J. INSLEY, Engineer, 182 Water street.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET.—A NUMBER of brick Buildings with Steam Power to let, together or separately. Inquire on the premises East Fifty-third street, corner First avenue. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ.

TO LET—CARPENTER'S SHOP, TOOLS, &C. [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

[illegible]

HOTELS.

[illegible]

THE LECTURE SEASON.

[illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

[illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

[illegible]

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY, &C.

[illegible]

MATRIMONIAL.

[illegible]

FINE ARTS.

[illegible]

THE TURF.

[illegible]

STALLIONS.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

[illegible]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.—D. D. CAULKINS, AUCTIONEER. TO PURCHASERS OF REALLY FIRST CLASS COSTLY FURNITURE, RICH FRENCH PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, SILVER PLATE, &c. THIS DAY (FRIDAY), JUNE 24,

at the residence [illegible] West Fourteenth street, near Eighth avenue, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. [illegible]

The sale comprises some of the richest and most elaborately carved Parlor Furniture ever offered at public auction, and to be sold without any reserve. An examination will well repay intending buyers.

Parlors contain three elegant full Suits of rosewood Parlor Furniture, in [illegible] and maroon, blue and gold, and orange colored brocade and satin, rosewood Etagere, splendid and costly Parian Ornaments, rich Vases, &c.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, STOOL AND COVER.

An elegant instrument, with round corners, beautifully carved legs and case; all modern improvements.

Also a magnificent collection of rare Paintings, rosewood Turkish and Easy Chairs, in fine reps; rosewood Centre and Side marble top Tables, richly carved; Velvet and Brussels Carpets, &c.

Chamber Suits in rosewood and mahogany; Bureaus, carved Bedsteads, Washstands, Sofa Beds, in fine hair cloth; [illegible] pure Hair Mattresses, from 40 to 50 pounds, made to order, in excellent condition.

Dining Room Furniture, consisting of fine oak Extension Dining Table, oak Arm Chairs, Silver Ware, fine China, Ivory and Silver Cutlery, Forks, Spoons, &c., with every cut and engraved Glassware of every description.

Cartmen in attendance to cart, pack or ship goods for purchasers.

ALVAN C. BAKER & CO., AUCTIONEERS. A. C. HAYWOOD, AUCTIONEER. Magnificent Household Furniture. PIANOFORTE, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, Bronzes, China, Glass, Silver Ware, at public auction, on this day (Friday), at 5 story brown stone mansion 44 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, sale commencing at 10½ o'clock. Parlors—superb Suits of Furniture, covered with brocatel of richest description, Window Curtains to match; Etageres, richly carved Secretary and Bookcase Cabinets, Centre Tables, Rocking Chairs, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Shades, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Encoignures; Oil Paintings, by eminent artists; rosewood Pianoforte, richest instrument offered at auction this season; Stool, Cover, Canterbury; Dressing Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, en suite, style Louis XIV.; superior Hair Mattresses, 24 pairs Linen Sheets, 12 pairs Bolsters and Pillows, 18 pairs Blankets, Counterpanes, oak Buffet, Extension Table, Sofas, Arm Chairs, Sevres China Dinner Set and Silver Ware, Casters, Spoons, Coffee Urn, Dinner and Tea Service, Table Cutlery; also all Furniture of servants' apartments. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth or Sixth avenue cars or stages at Astor, St. Nicholas or Metropolitan Hotel, leaving at Sixteenth street, few doors from house.

ALVAN C. BAKER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.—Superb Household Furniture, &c., this day (Friday), at elegant mansion 113 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue, sale commencing at 2 o'clock this afternoon, consisting of Dining Room—Walnut Sideboard, Extension Table, Arm Chairs, Dinner and Tea Sets, ruby and white Glassware, Table Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, &c., Oval Mirrors. Parlor—Rosewood and walnut Parlor Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Etageres, [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

AMUSEMENTS.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

ASTROLOGY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ALLEGED NAVY FRAUDS.

Arrest of Isaac Henderson, the Navy Agent.

Somebody's "Arms Shoulder Deep Into the Federal Treasury."

Henderson's Reply to Thurlow Weed's Public Accusation.

THE HEARING OF THE CASE TO-DAY, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Isaac Henderson, publisher of the *Evening Post* and Navy Agent at the port of New York, was on Wednesday last arrested by Marshal Murray, on a warrant made out on the affidavit of Joseph L. Savage, representing himself as a merchant, residing on Clinton avenue, Brooklyn. The warrant was issued by Commissioner Betts, and very soon thereafter the Marshal and his aids presented themselves at the private office of Mr. Henderson, in the *Evening Post* building, where they found and at once arrested him. He was conveyed to the office of the United States District Attorney. Mr. Wilson, special counsel for the [illegible]

[illegible]

... upon their certificate that the articles were correct as to quantity and quality. I have no doubt they were. Besides this, a commissioned officer of the navy, who is the inspecting officer at the Navy Yard, always certifies, on the face of the bill, not only that the articles are of good quality, but also that they are charged at fair market rates; and he always satisfies himself on these points by personal inquiry and knowledge. Thus this officer acts as a check upon the purchases made by the Navy Agent; and, in fact, there is a complete system of checks and counterchecks provided, by which the power and responsibility of every agent or servant of the department is controlled.

I have thus shown, by the evidence of merchants of the most honorable repute in New York, that I performed my duty to the government in a business-like manner, that I bought always at market prices, and sometimes largely within them, and that in many cases I was able to obtain the goods needed at the rates for which they were at the same time sold for cash. It has not been a difficult matter for me to justify myself; but I think I have a right to complain that, before these charges were made against me, those making them did not, by proper inquiries among respectable merchants, ascertain the prices of the articles named, which they might easily have done.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

AFFIDAVIT OF JOSEPH L. SAVAGE.

There the matter rested until Wednesday last, when Mr. Henderson was taken into custody on a warrant based on the facts sworn to in the following affidavit:—

Southern District of New York.—Joseph L. Savage, at present residing in Clinton avenue, in the city of Brooklyn, State of New York, by occupation a merchant, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on or about the 15th day of October, 1863, Isaac Henderson, of the city of New York and State of New York, then and there being the Navy Agent for the port of New York, duly appointed, qualified and sworn, and then and there being an officer of the United States, charged with the disbursement of public moneys as such Navy Agent, and as being charged with the disbursement of public moneys, as aforesaid, did accept and receive from him, the said Joseph L. Savage, he, the said Joseph L. Savage, then and there being a Collector of the United States, a receipt and voucher for the sum of twelve thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars and fifty cents, the said receipt and voucher being in the words and figures following, to wit:—

IN TRIPLICATE.

The United States Navy Department, to Jos. L. Savage. Dr. Bureau of Steam Engineering, appropriation for increase [illegible]

[illegible]

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Pennsylvania and Hansa.

SECRET MISSION FROM THE REBELS, &c., &c., &c.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer Pennsylvania, which left Liverpool at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 7th and Queenstown on the 8th of June, arrived at this port early yesterday morning.

The steamship Hansa, Captain Von Santen, from Southampton on the 9th of June, arrived at this port yesterday evening.

The news and commercial reports of both vessels have been anticipated by the North American and Africa.

Grant's Campaign.

ABOLITIONISM CAN HAVE NO PEACE WITH SLAVERY.

[From the London Star, June 8.]

* * * But there is no process of literary transmutation that can change the abolitionist sentiment of the North into weariness of the conflict that has been forced on by the slaveowner's rebellion. *The war had its origin in that sentiment. The war is sustained by it. The war will be finished by it.* Whatever may be doubtful, two things we take to be ascertained beyond all question—the one that the North will never again compromise with slavery; the other, that the South will fight to the last in defence of slavery. If exhaustion come before the end is reached, it will not be the exhaustion of the moral forces that have been at work from the beginning—and if there be no decay of those forces, they will continue to gather strength from delay and from defeat until they vanquish the very soul and cause of all this hideous strife.

Rebel Secret Agents to Europe.

[From the Manchester Guardian, June 7.]

The Harriet Pinckney, Captain Johns, bound for Liverpool, put into Milbay on Sunday evening for coal. She left Bermuda May 18, and brings one hundred tons of tobacco, seven hundred and three bales of cotton, and seventy thousand pounds in gold, chiefly on account of the Confederate government.

Ex-Senator C. C. Clay, of Alabama, and Mr. Jacob Thomson, of Mississippi, left Wilmington in the Thistle, and after arrival at Bermuda started for Halifax. It is reported that they are engaged in the secret service of the Confederate government.

The Empire of Mexico.

BELGIAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR MAXIMILIAN'S ARMY.

[Paris (June 5) correspondence of London News.]

The government journals announce that the Mexican army is about to be reinforced by two thousand picked men recruited in Belgium by General Chapelier, formerly Director of the Royal Military School at Brussels. The organization of this corps is begun, and the men will sail for Mexico in September. It does not clearly appear whether this auxiliary force is to be under the orders of the French commander or of the Emperor of Mexico.

The Seizure of the Chincha Islands.

SPANISH OPINION OF THE ACTION OF ADMIRAL PINZON.

[From the Epoca, of Madrid, June 5.]

It is the duty of the Spanish press to treat this subject with calmness, and to await the resolutions which the Council of Ministers may adopt. The negotiations of M. Salazar y Mazarredo with the Peruvian government commenced on the 20th of March, 1864. M. Salazar soon acquired the conviction that the Peruvian government had done nothing in reparation of the events of Talambo, while, on the contrary, it had been the instigator of the complications which have arisen in America with regard [illegible]

[illegible]

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

JUNE 22.—As soon as the Court was opened the prisoners against whom the Grand Jury presented indictments yesterday afternoon were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. They were remanded for trial during the present term.

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE—CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF THE PRISONER TO TEN YEARS IN THE STATE PRISON.

The only case tried by the jury was an indictment for robbery in the first degree against a young man named David Ryan. The complainant was John Jourdan, who resides in Twenty-fourth street, between First avenue and avenue A. He testified that on the night of the 21st of May, about ten o'clock, he was standing in Seventh street, near Cooper Institute, leaning against the railing, when the accused came up and said, "John, where are going?" Witness said, "I am going home." The prisoner replied, "I want to see you safe home; where is your money?" Witness rejoined, "That is not any business of yours." The complainant had his hand in his pocket, when the prisoner got hold of his arm, jerked his hand out, put his hand in, took the pocketbook and ran away. The pocketbook contained $55 in greenbacks (tens and fives), some postage stamps and a silver piece. The witness halloed "Stop thief!" and at the next corner an officer caught and arrested the prisoner. The witness had been to Dr. Irish's, was sick, had taken two glasses of gin, and was returning home when the prisoner robbed him. He could not tell which hand was put into his pocket, and believed there was not much light from the lamps in the street. He had been saving the money to send for his wife and family in the old country. The bills, when examined, were found to be the same as the complainant lost.

Officer Hyland testified to arresting the prisoner. He was standing on Third avenue, within about fifteen feet of the corner of Seventh street and Cooper Institute, on the 21st of May, about half-past ten o'clock, and heard somebody running and crying "Stop thief!" about the same moment David Ryan turned the corner of Seventh street, running down from Fourth avenue; he saw the officer and ran across the street, but was caught, with the money in his hand, which was wrenched from him. The prisoner was taken to the station house, the money was laid on the desk, and the sergeant questioned the complainant, who said that there was fifty-five dollars in the pocketbook, which was the exact sum found on the accused.

The only witnesses for the defence were two women, who gave him a good character. Counsel for the prisoner claimed that there were a girl and a man standing over Ryan, who was drunk, whom he claimed to have committed the robbery; but they were not to be found. After Mr. Hutchings had addressed the jury and the Judge had charged them they deliberated for a few moments, and convicted the prisoner of robbery in the first degree. Judge Russel imposed the lowest sentence the law allowed, which was ten years in the State Prison. Counsel for the prisoner moved an arrest of judgment, and took exceptions to his Honor's refusal to charge eighteen propositions, fully confident, he said, of procuring a new trial.

JUNE 23.—There was a large calendar of prison cases prepared for trial this morning, but many of them were moved off till next week by counsel for the prisoners, who were not ready to proceed.

CASES OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Murtaugh, who was indicted for an assault with intent to kill Martin G. Loor, pleaded guilty of a simple assault and battery. The affair occurred in a drinking saloon up town. It appeared from the statement given by Murtaugh when brought before the magistrate that he was very much intoxicated when he went into this place. A man interfered in the conversation and attempted to grab him, when he (the defendant) then pulled out the pistol and fired it in the air over the heads of the party. He denied that he aimed the pistol at the head of the complainant. The circumstances appearing to confirm this statement, the judgment of the Court was suspended; but the charge will be held over him for his future good conduct.

George Sorge, against whom Margaret Wells preferred a charge of an indecent assault and battery, said to have been committed in Harlem on the 13th of May, pleaded guilty to a simple assault. There were facts stated to the Judge in reference to this case which led him to suspend sentence for the present.

[illegible]

... the 24th of May, and was permitted to plead guilty to a minor grade of that offence. The complainant interceded in her behalf, stating that they were friends; that they both lived together; that the money was returned, and that she did not believe that Margaret meant to steal it. At the earnest request of the complaining witness the judgment of the Court was suspended.

There being no further business, the Court adjourned till Friday morning.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 33	MOON RISES	eve 10 43
SUN SETS	7 35	HIGH WATER	morn 11 56

Port of New York, June 23, 1864.

CLEARED.

Steamship Northern Light, Wilson, Aspinwall—D B Allen.
Steamship Creole, Thompson, New Orleans—Lodora, Heineken & Co.
Bark Capella (Brem), Timm, Anjier for orders—H Koop & Co.
Bark Urania (Br), Cooper, Cape Town, CGH—C J & F W Coggill.
Bark Frederico Tagliavi (Ital), Trifiletti, Bristol, E—Baetjer & DeVerin.
Bark Alabama (Ital), Raggio, Cardiff—Baetjer & DeVerin.
Bark Atalanta (Prus), Horstmann, Bremen—Carrels & Meyer.
Bark Angelo Carolina (Ital), Colotto, Bilboa—P Berthoud & Co.
Bark Harmon, Buckley, Malaga—Tupper & Beattie.
Bark Francesca (Ital), Vella, Palermo—P Berthoud & Co.
Bark Mayflower, Lovejoy, Barbados—Hy Trowbridge's Sons.
Brig Helene (Nor), Smith, Cork—Holmboe & Balchen.
Brig Idunna (Nor), Booha, Havre—Holmboe & Balchen.
Brig Eastern Star, Ward, Barbados—Bishop & Bro.
Brig Annie Collins (Br), Smith, St John, NB—A Smithers & Co.
Schr Brunette, Robinson, Falmouth, Ja—P Alexandre & Son.
Schr Alice (Br), Havens, Charlottetown, PEI—E P Buck & Co.
Schr R P King, Smith, Washington—Bentley, Smith & Co.
Schr Quickstep, Wiles, Philadelphia—Baker & Dayton.
Schr Empire, Kelly, Harwich—T B Chase & Co.
Schr Elizabeth B, Burgess, Boston—J A Stetson.
Schr C Lawson, Snow, New Haven.
Schr O C Acken, Morris, Stamford.
Sloop Rhode Island, Wightman, Providence—L Kenny.
Steamer Octorara, McLaughlin, Baltimore.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

French steam gunboat Lavoisier, Capt Carpentier, Havana, 8 days.

Steamship Pennsylvania (Br), Brooking, Liverpool, June 7, via Queenstown 8th, 5:15 PM, with mdse and 747 passengers, to Williams & Guion. 8th inst, spoke ships E C Scranton and Wisconsin, bound W; 22d, off Montauk, ship Pride of the Sea.

Steamship Hansa (Bre), Von Santen, Bremen, June 7, and Southampton 10th, with mdse and 742 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. 12th inst, lat 49 42, lon 13 28, saw ship American Union, from St John, NB, for Liverpool; 13th, lat 49 25, lon 19 21, Br ship B Pysou, bound E; same day, a steamer supposed the America, hence for Bremen; 19th, lat 44, lon 47, saw several icebergs; 23d, lat 40 30, lon 71 saw a Br steamer bound E.

Steamship Mariani (Haytien), Mathews, Port au Prince, June 12, with mdse and passengers to R Thackeray. [illegible]

[illegible]

BELOW.

Ship Goethe (Bremen), from Havre, 35 days, with passengers.
Bark J A B Young, Richards, from Cardiff, May 8.
Bark Hanson Gregory, from Trinidad.
Brig Express.
Brig [illegible] (Sardin).
Brig [illegible] Wheeler, from Pictou.
Schr [illegible] from Bermuda.

SAILED.

22d—Steamers [illegible], Perit; ships Philadelphia, M Dundas, Martha, Adler, Jupiter; barks A W Lewis, [illegible], Imperador, Vesta; brigs [illegible], R M Terry, [illegible]; Solferino, H Young; schrs Washington, Fanny Fern, Ann C Carroll, W C Hershon, Casarina, W D Bell, H D Pitts, Rosetta Eleanor.

23d—Steamers Northern Light, Pollon.

Wind at sunset SW.

American Shipmasters' Association,

No 51 WALL STREET—ROOMS 23, 25 AND 27.

The following approved Masters and Officers have received commissions from this Association:—

Captains Vaughan Dexter, brig Spartan; Albert Draker; Hans Peter Petersen, schr Nanette; Chas Sawyer, Jr, bark Prima Donna; Manley C Lawton, schr R H Vermilyea; Dal Koefoed, Danish brig Nora; John G Murchie, bark Hessie Simpson; John Blair, bark Henry; Chas A Plummer, brig J Pohedo; Wm D Wainwright, schr Empire; Stayler B Dane, schr Howard; Putnam; Richard N Spates, bark Hannibal; Heinrich Lankenau, bark Kepler; Carl Ludeck, bark Rudolph; Johann Winters, bark India; John C Bartlett, bark Arlington; John J Horton, brig B S Norm; Chas A Wilson, brig Undine; Frederick B Wallace, bark Mary C Dyer; Thos Robinson, schr Brunette.

Miscellaneous.

STEAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain Wilson, sailed yesterday for Aspinwall.

STEAMSHIP EAGLE, Capt Lawrence, sailed Wednesday for Havana.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON, one of the finest vessels of the Inman line, sails at noon to-morrow, 25th, for Queenstown and Liverpool. Capt Brooks, her accomplished and gentlemanly commander, is ever watchful over the comfort of those entrusted to his care.

LAUNCH—Will be launched from the shipyard of J Simonson, near Tenth street ferry, Greenpoint, to-morrow, 25th, at 12 M, the steamship Yeddo, built for Capt Thos W Dearborn, intended for the China trade. [illegible]

[illegible]

Notice to Mariners.

HEALTH OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, June 13, 1864.

NOTICE TO PILOTS.

Pilots will please observe that during the time the hospital ship is at anchor in the lower bay, all vessels from Key West, Nassau, all the ports in the Gulf of Mexico, the Spanish Main, Northern Brazil, all the West India Islands below 24 degrees north latitude, and from the West Coast of Africa, will be boarded from the hospital ship.

JOHN SWINBURNE, M D, Health Officer.

Whalemen.

Bark Stephania, Stoddard, from New Bedford 23d inst for Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Ship Arnolda, Hawes, NB, was off Honolulu May 1, with 45 sp, bound N.

Bark Elizabeth, Francis, of Westport, was spoken and supplied with papers May 20, lat 27 45 N, lon 73 15 W, all well; had over 300 bbls oil on board.

Spoken, &c.

Ship Sunrise, Luce, hence for San Francisco, March 26, lat 30 S, lon 42.

Ship Wm Frothingham, hence for Havre, May 27, lat 49 52, lon 17 51.

Bark H D Brookman, hence for Matanzas, June 13, lat 32 18, lon 69 50.

Foreign Ports.

ARDROSSAN, June 4—Sld Belle Creole, Gorham, Boston.
ANTWERP, June 6—Sld Oberforster Uffelen, Muldahn, New York.
ANJIER, April 22—Arr Bernard, Seymore, Singapore for NYork.
BREMERHAVEN, June 2—Sld Augusta, Ericha, NYork; 4th, Helene, Raschen, Baltimore; Jenny, Harighorst, NYork; Hertzog v Brabant, Strohmeyer, do.
BORDEAUX, June 5—Arr Friede, Menwich, NYork.
BOMBAY, May 1—Arr Jessie Coffin, Coffin, Calcutta.
BASSEIN, April 12—Arr Com Dupont, Clifford, Akyab; 13th, M J Smith, Smith, do; 28th, Champion, Boyden, Rangoon. Sld April 11, Norwegian, Amoundsen, Europe; 15th, R M Sloman, Hansen, do.
CARDIFF, June 3—Sld Britannia, Hill, and Mary O'Brien, Vesper, NYork.
CADIZ, May 28—Sld Gratia, Craig, NYork; 29th, Mary Lucretia, Bowers, do; 30th, Rosamond, Fickett, do.
CRONSTADT, June 2—Arr Scandia, Olsen, NYork.
CALCUTTA, April 28—Sld Cutwater, Dwight, NYork; 29th, Rutland, Ingraham, Boston.
CARDENAS, June 10—Arr schr J F Farland, Liscum, NYork. Sld 16th, bark Almoner, Lampher, Sagua.
CIENFUEGOS, June 7—Arr brigs Argo (Ital), Esposito, Philadelphia; 9th, Sharon (Br), Smith, NYork; schr J S Griffin, Perley, Philadelphia; 11th, Br brig Teresita, Hill, NYork; 13th, bark E A Cochrane, Pendleton, Philadelphia; 14th, brig H F Colthirst, Roberts, Barbados.
Sld 8th, brig Lark, Boston; 11th, barks Wm A Allen, do; 13th, Acadia (Br), NYork; 14th, brig Dirigo, do.
COW BAY, CB, June 3—In port barks Mustang, New York; Sandy Hook, Annas, Rambler; brigs Torrent, C W King; schr Wm Hunter—all wtg cargo.
DEAL, June 4—Arr Hudson, Pratt, London (and sld for NYork).
GLASGOW, June 6—Arr St Andrew (s), Scott, NYork; 7th, Brechline, Kinney, do. Sld 4th, John Fyfe, Weaver, and Haven, Anthony, NYork (latter from Greenock 7th).
GENOA, May 31—Arr Prowess, Brown, NYork.
HAVRE, June 3—Sld Uruguay, Duclos, NYork; 6th, Young Mechanic, Bennett, Newport and NYork.
HAVANA, June 11—Arr Span bark Isis, Sierra, Matamoros (and sld for NYork); brigs Renshaw, Smith, Portland; 13th, Wm H Parks, McAleer, Cardenas; 16th, bark Contest, Robinson, New Orleans.
Sld 11th, brigs Tubal Cain, Loring, Nuevitas; 13th, Billow, Johnson, Holmes' Hole; schr S H Jackson, Tracy, Nuevitas; [illegible]

[illegible]

Croix; schrs Ocean Wave, Turner, Washington; Harbinger, Rider, NYork.
DIGHTON, June 21—Arr schrs Tillie E, Anderson, Georgetown, DC; John Lozier, Phillips, and Josephine, Bradbury, Elizabethport; J P Ross, Staples, do; Splendid, Barlow, NYork; J M Parker, King, Woodbridge, NJ.
EAST MACHIAS, June 20—Sld brig Nova (new), Talbot, NYork; schrs Paran, Clark; Siak; Ingalls, and Yantic, Bancroft, do.
FALL RIVER, June 21—Sld schrs Thos Borden, Wrightington, Philadelphia; Cornelia, Reynolds, Elizabethport.
GLOUCESTER, June 21—Arr schrs Electric Flash, Ayer, Philadelphia; Gen Taylor, Jones, New York for Newburyport; Thos Potter, Brackett, Delaware City.
HOLMES' HOLE, June 21, P M—Arr bark F C Alexander, Merriam, NYork for Glace Bay, CB; schrs Henry Cole, Haskins, Beaufort, NC, for Boston; Anna W Collins, Brown, Baltimore for do; M M Weaver, Weaver, and [illegible], Barnes, Philadelphia for do; J Randolph, Martin; [illegible], Kirby; Kossuth, Bunker, and Shooting Star, [illegible], Elizabethport for do; New York, Seabury, and Gold Hunter, Wear, NYork for do; James B Swan, Mayo, do for [illegible]; White Sea, Lee, do for Portsmouth; Lizzie [illegible], Robbins, Elizabethport for Salem; Saco, Westcott, Philadelphia for [illegible]; Alexander Henderson, Burgess, do for [illegible].
June 22—Arr and sld schrs G B Smith, Bugbee, Philadelphia for Salisbury; [illegible] Randall, Elizabethport for Portland. Also sld, the above arrivals of yesterday and schrs Enchantress, Henry Clay, and Lizzie Morris (Br).
NEW BEDFORD, June 21—Sld schrs B M Smith, Childs, and F D Decker, Chase, NYork.
22d—Arr schr Malcolm, James, Elizabethport. Sld schr J Tucker, McDonald, NYork.
NEWPORT, June 21—Sld schrs Wm Loper, Robinson, and Fidelia, Gandy, Philadelphia.
22d—Sld schrs O S Watson, Weeks, Elizabethport for Boston; Hockanum, Staples, Portsmouth, RI, for NYork (or Bangor); Elizabeth, Grover, Elizabethport for Bath; Mary Fletcher, Tracy, Philadelphia for NBedford; Isabella, Baker, Falmouth for NYork; Marcus, James, Elizabethport for New Bedford; Joe P Ross, Staples, do for Taunton; John M Parker, King, Woodbridge, NJ, for do.
NEW HAVEN, June 21—Arr brig George, Perkins, St Croix; schrs S Scranton, Connell, Georgetown; Rebecca, Smith, Baltimore; M Van Buren, Elizabethport; Blossom, Dart, and A B Jacobs. Sld brig Mary E Rowland, Rowland, NYork; schr Sarah Lavinia, Parker, do.
22d—Arr schr Frances, Connell, Georgetown; sloops Henry, Hubbell, Port Ewen; Whippoorwill, Hammond, Elizabethport.
PHILADELPHIA, June 22—Arr bark Harry Booth, Gold, Pensacola; schrs Horace Staples, Gibbs, NBedford; Wm Wilson, Butler, Plymouth; Charlotte Williams, Golding, Lynn; Sarah Salsey, Carroll, Hartford; Mary, Nickerson, New Haven; John Stockham, Babcock, Boston; Rachel Seaman, Seaman, do. Cld brigs Tiberius Bonce, Cienfuegos; Concord, Malcom, Charleston Bar; J Baker, Nickerson, Hampton Roads; Fannie Lincoln, Hardison, Boston; [illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN

[illegible]

... Its exemption from State or local taxation adds from one to three per cent per annum to its value.

The rate of interest on this loan, although but five per cent in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

As a rule the five per cent specie securities of all solvent governments are always par or above, and currency now funded in the national loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

The authorized amount of this loan is two hundred million dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New York, No. 4 Wall street.

Second National Bank of New York, Twenty-third street and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New York, No. 5 Nassau street.

Fourth National Bank of New York, 27 and 29 Pine street.

Fifth National Bank of New York, 338 Third avenue.

Sixth National Bank of New York, Sixth av. and Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New York, 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New York, 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New York, 71 Duane street.

National Exchange Bank of New York, 184 Greenwich st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks), will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

[illegible]